"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer; moderate shifting winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,673. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BLOWING UP HOUSES OUTSIDE PARIS FORTS; GERMAN AEROPLANE DROPS BOMBS ON CITY; FRENCH LEFT AGAIN DRIVEN BACK BY GERMANS; BRITISH LOSS, 6,000; LINES ARE REINFORCED

BRITISH LOST 29 IN NAVAL BATTLE

Two Officers and 27 Men Killed and 40 Wounded—870 Germans Known to Have Died.

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

Official British Statement Says That German Officers Were Seen Shooting Their Men.

THE LAUREL'S GREAT FIGHT

She Led the Attacking British Destroyers and Met a Rain of Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It is officially announced that the British losses in the naval battle off Heligoland were two officers and twenty-seven men killed and forty wounded. The official statement also says that of the 1,200 men composing the crews of the German warships sunk in the action only 330 survived, and that five German vessels are known to have been sunk.

The Laurel's Brave Fight.

The most striking experience in the battle was that of the destroyer Laurel, which led the division of four destroyers sent ahead by the British fleet to lure the Germans out.

When the destroyer division, led by the Laurel, turned about to face the oncoming German destroyers it not only found itself unsupported by the cruisers, but saw coming out of the haze the light cruisers of the enemy.

Nothing daunted, the division opened fire. The Laurel, which was in an inside berth, had for some time to face the fire of one cruiser and two destroyers. The men engaged made light of the German marksmanship, declaring that they ought to have been sent speedily to the bottom. The first shell which hit the Laurel found its way to the engine room, killing four men. The second struck the forward gun, jamming the charge which was just about to be fired and killing three men.

Her Commander Wounded.

The third shell to strike her wounded Commander Frank Rose seriously in the left leg, but though urged by his men to go below, he shifted his weight on to the other leg and continued to issue his orders as though nothing had happened.

All this time the Laurel was making it desperately uncomfortable for the two destroyers with which she was engaged, one of which shortly afterward went to the bottom, and giving as good as she was getting from the cruiser as well.

A piece of the fourth shell struck the commander on the sound leg and brought him down on the bridge, but he still declined to give way, though his signal man insisted on tearing off his trousers to prevent his wounds from being poisoned. He continued to fight his ship until he lost consciousness, just after he had learned that they had managed to extract the charge from the damaged gun.

As he lay unconscious on the bridge one of the petty officers fastened tenderly a lifebelt round him, for by this time only three rounds of ammunition remained, and though the British cruisers had appeared on the scene it appeared impossible that the Laurel could live much longer in the fire to which she was exposed.

A final shell struck her amidships, enveloping her in a dense cloud of dust and smoke, and all on board were certain that she was going to the bottom. That last shell, however, was to prove her salvation, for a dense cloud hung to her as she lay helpless on the water, and though it was split in all directions by the enemy's projectiles, not one succeeded in finding her. In the heart of it there was not the slightest flurry, though even the satisfaction of fighting had been taken from them.

"Good-bye, old man," said a bluejacket, bleeding to death on the forecastle, to his mate, stretched on the deck beside him.

"My time is up, too," replied the other, calmly, reaching out a hand to him, and with that handclasp they died.

Official Account of the Battle.

The official announcement says: "A light-armored cruiser played the principal part. This vessel flew the pennant of the Commodore commanding the flotillas of the First Fleet. The principle of the operation was a scouting movement by a strong force of destroyers to cut off the Germans' light craft from home and engage them at leisure in the open sea. The line of destroyers was first attacked by two German cruisers and was sharply engaged for twenty-five minutes at a range of about 3,000 yards, with the result that the British light cruiser sustained some damage and some casualties. But she drove off the two German cruisers, one of which she seriously injured with her 6-inch guns. Later in the morning she engaged at intervals two other German vessels that were encountered in [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH SEIZE APIA IN SOUTH SEA RAID

Germany's Capital City in Samoan Islands Surrenders to New Zealand Expedition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies received a cable dispatch today from the Governor of New Zealand saying that Apia, in German Samoa, surrendered at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to an expeditionary force sent by the Government of New Zealand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Diplomatists here believe the United States would have little to fear in the transfer of Apia from German to British sovereignty, provided the surrender of the port should result in permanent British occupancy.

If sovereignty is to change, it is argued, the United States would prefer that Great Britain and not her ally, Japan, should have control of the islands.

Germany's Samoan Islands have been considered for strategical purposes the most valuable of her possessions in the Pacific. She acquired them by a treaty signed at Washington in 1899, which guaranteed equality of commerce to Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, but divided possession of the islands between the United States and Germany. The most valuable island obtained by the United States was Tutuila, the strategic key to the group, which has at Pago Pago a splendid landlocked harbor and a naval and coaling station.

Apia, seized by the British, the capital of the group, has several churches, numerous fine houses, and is the seat of the training college of the London Missionary Society. Robert Louis Stevenson made his home on Upolu for the last years of his life and is buried there on one of the mountains. Apia became world known in March, 1889, when a hurricane swept over the harbor, wrecking several American and German warships.

GERMAN MINE SINKS GERMAN TRAWLER

Gerda Was Warning Off Neutral Vessels When She Herself Struck.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The German armed trawler Gerda of Hamburg was blown up Saturday by striking a German mine off Langeland, a Danish island in the Great Belt.

The Gerda was acting as a guardship, for the purpose of warning neutral ships off the mines. She was about to warn off the Danish schooner Capella when she herself struck.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Great Britain has laid no mines up to this time, according to a memorandum forwarded to the State Department today by the British Embassy here, denying a published report that an Iceland trawler had been sunk by an English mine. The memorandum follows:

"His Majesty's Government has learned that on or about Aug. 26 an Iceland trawler is reported to have struck a mine twenty-five miles off the Tyne, and sunk, and at least one foreign newspaper has stated that the mine was English. Although the German action in laying mines has forced the Admiralty to reserve to themselves the right to do likewise, the statement already made by his Majesty's Government, that no British mines have been laid, remains absolutely true to this moment. The mines off the Tyne were laid thirty miles to seaward, not as part of any definite military operation, nor by German ships of war, but by German trawlers, of which a considerable number appear to have been engaged in this work. The number of one such trawler actually seen to be doing this was A. E. 24 Emden.

DUE IN PARIS WEDNESDAY.

German Press Have Faith Troops Will Be There on Schedule Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The German press confidently assert that the official prediction that the troops will be in Paris by Sept. 2 (Wednesday) will be fulfilled.

The Kaiser and several exalted officers are selling their English and Russian orders for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund.

PUT GERMAN DEAD AT 60,000

Paris Estimates Are 130,000 Wounded or Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is estimated in Paris that since the outbreak of hostilities the Germans have lost 60,000 killed and 130,000 wounded or prisoners. Their casualties are six times greater than the combined losses of the Allies.

A wounded Frenchman at Rouen, describing the fighting at Charleroi, said:

"We were aided by Senegalese sharpshooters, who kept whole regiments of Germans at bay. They are as black as devils, and when the Germans see them, with their fiery eyes blazing from their inky faces, they take to their heels like rabbits."

WANTS JAPANESE IN FRANCE.

Ex-Minister Pichon Asks Why They Should Not Fight There.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Stephen Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an article in the Petit Journal, asks why the Japanese Army should not participate in the war in Europe. He says he is convinced that all that is required is an agreement between London, St. Petersburg, and Paris to enable several hundred thousand Japanese to be sent to France. Concluding the article, he says:

"I need not add that we should hasten."

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, [illegible] E. 23d St. Complete Office Outfitter.

HAVE KONIGSBERG, RUSSIANS HEAR

Big Vistula Forts of Thorn and Graudenz Besieged and Heavily Bombarded.

DANZIG POPULATION FLEES

Through Railroad Now from St. Petersburg to Insterburg on Russian Gauge.

DISASTERS TO AUSTRIANS

Division Cut Up, Whole Regiments Surrendered, It Is Said — 3,000 Men Captured Near Lemberg.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent sends the unofficial report that the Russian forces, hotly pursuing the German Army, succeeded during the general confusion in entering the City of Königsberg, East Prussia, on the heels of the enemy and obtaining command of the town and fortress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says:

"It is announced officially that in Eastern Prussia the Russian troops have attacked the garrisons in the fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz with a large number of siege guns. The Russian offensive continues along the whole front.

"Fierce fighting on the Austrian front continues. The Austrian forces concentrated in Kielce are proceeding along the right bank of the Vistula, in order to take part in a battle to the east of Lemberg, where the Russians took 3,000 prisoners.

"Near to the town of Podgayzy (Podhayce?) the enemy lost 3,000 men, four cannon, and a large number of caissons. In the region to the north of Tomacher (Tomaszow?) 1,000 prisoners were taken. East of Tomacher the Fifteenth Hungarian Division was defeated and entire regiments surrendered. In other regions fierce fighting continues. In the direction of Lublin, where the enemy has concentrated his principal forces, a serious battle is taking place.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg gives the following official story:

"Fresh troops have appeared on the Prussian frontier and are taking the offensive in some places. The battle continues all along the Austrian frontier.

"To the south of Lublin (Southeast Russian Poland) the Russians have assumed the offensive and are marching through a district incumbered by the bodies of Austrian soldiers which the enemy had been unable to remove.

"Although some regiments already have been in action for more than a week, the combat is being carried on with unabated fury. The fighting near Tomacheff has been of a particularly stubborn character. The Russians have captured many caissons, guns, and quick-firers and one flag.

"Near Lemberg, Galicia, after heavy fighting, the Russians seized the line to Kamionka, Gliniany, Przemyslany, and Brzukovitze, all in Galicia."

The Observer's St. Petersburg correspondent wires:

"The German railways in East Prussia have been relaid on the Russian gauge and there is now through communication between St. Petersburg and Insterburg.

"A thousand Austrian prisoners have reached Kiev, and about 800 Germans have been brought to Moscow.

"Several captured batteries of field guns have been brought to Vilna, Kiev, and Moscow, while others, especially Maxims, have been turned over to regiments at the front for use against their former owners."

The Daily Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent, wiring yesterday, says:

"The only official news from the Russian front today is that the Russian advance is continuing and that the garrisons of Graudenz and Thorn are taking part in the fighting with heavy artillery.

"This probably means that the garrisons have come out to reinforce the Twentieth Army Corps that has been in retreat for some days past.

"The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief, has issued an order announcing that members of the Volunteer Corps from Galicia, the so-called 'Falcons,' will be treated by Russian troops not as combatants but as francs-tireurs, more particularly in view of the fact that they use explosive bullets.

"A large number of German soldiers who have been taken prisoners are Poles. They declare that the Poles of Posen probably will go over in a body to the Russians as their deliverers.

Panic now reigns in Danzig, the population of which is fleeing to Berlin, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It is suspected that the Austrian Army in Galicia is still non-existent, it being scattered all over Bosnia, Slavonia, Bohemia, and the Servian and Italian frontiers suppressing riots and

Continued on Page 2.

BOMBARDS PARIS FROM AIR

German Lieutenant Drops Five Bombs, Wounds Two Women.

LEAVES MANIFESTOES, TOO

"German Army at the Gates; You Can Do Nothing but Surrender," They Read.

CITY PREPARING FOR SIEGE

Cattle Gathered and Storehouses Filled—People Sobered by Crisis, but Not Downcast.

Blowing Up Houses So Forts Can Fire

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30, [Dispatch to London Daily Mail.]—Thousands of houses, shops, and factories are being blown up to clear the field of fire for the Paris forts. The sound is faint, because it is sixty or eighty miles distant. I hear it coming from the Valley of the Oise.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A German aviator flew over Paris this afternon and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most populous quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded.

"One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at the corner of Rue Albouy and Rue des Vinaigriers; two fell on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode and the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others were dropped in the Rue des Caillettes and Rue Marcin, neither of which exploded."

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieut. von Heidsen, dropped manifestoes on which was written:

"'The German Army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender.'"

The territory over which a German aeroplane flew yesterday afternoon, dropping bombs, is in the northeastern part of Paris, and scarcely a mile from the heart of the city. In the district are the big military hospital, the Hospital St. Louis, St. Lazare Prison for women, the Church of St. Laurent, which dates from the sixteenth century; the North Railway station, the magnificent Church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Lariboisière Hospital, one of the largest in Paris; several colleges and several theatres.

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States said yesterday afternoon that he had received no confirmation from his home Government that a German aviator had flown over Paris and dropped bombs. He reiterated in this connection what he had previously said with regard to the Zeppelin raid over Antwerp, namely, that if Paris had been attacked from the air he was certain that the assault was directed against the fortifications, and not against the city in general.

Count von Bernstorff said he really could not countenance the idea that his countrymen would drop bombs on places occupied by women and children. Such an action, he added, would be against all the traditions of the German Army.

Aeroplanes Fail in Belfort Attack.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 30, (via Paris.)—Two German aeroplanes made an unsuccessful attempt early today to destroy with bombs the dirigible balloon hangar at Belfort, France, which is 35 miles northwest of here.

PARIS POPULACE SOBERED.

Realizes a National Crisis, but Maintains Its Calmness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—This day marks the realization, sudden but final, on the part of everybody, even down to the children, that the nation must fight for her existence and that the fate of her capital hangs in the balance.

The Temps thus solemnly states the situation, after the issuing of the official communiqué that the class of 1914 and all classes of the active reserves, even the oldest of the territorial army, are called to the colors:

"We are at the hour when every Frenchman, without distinction of state or age, must contribute in all possible measure, according to the efficacy of his individual or collective energies to the defense of the country. No one is absolved from the obligation of this national duty. There is a place for every one in the battle engaged in for saving our country and safeguarding our civilization."

The Temps's military correspondent sums up the news from the front slightly more cheerfully. He says:

"We are passing through difficult moments, certainly, but nothing in the events is of a nature to discourage us."

An argument to offset alarmist reports was furnished me yesterday by an eminent military strategist, who carefully outlined, from the information contained in official communiqués, and also from knowledge derived through diplomatic channels, the exact status of the opposing armies. He argued that merely because the Allies were now back on the line from the River Somme to the Vosges, the likelihood of the speedy investment of Paris was a possibility quite as remote as though the original defensive line in Belgium had held, and the British troops forming the extreme left flank had not been steadily pushed back.

His reasons for saying so are that the French Army, now spread out in a convex curve, forms what strategists call "an interior line," behind which are uninterrupted railway lines for the quick transfer of troops. The Germans, on the other hand, are on the exterior line, which makes it necessary for them to spread their troops over a much greater space, with a hostile country behind them. The German right is thus furthest from its base of supplies.

One thing, however, which is clearly shown by the situation is that the Germans "got the jump" on the Allies by pounding through Belgium in force before the French early advance in Alsace had accomplished its object of bringing the German legions down from the north to act on the defensive. If the Allies do not succeed in this effort it is altogether likely that a great battle will occur to the north of Paris.

To say that the population was surprised by yesterday's announcement that the Allies' line is held from the River Somme to the Vosges is to put the situation mildly. As a matter of fact, the majority of Parisians at first misread the communiqué to mean the River Sambre, in Belgium, where the line originally formed. Careful official methods merely eliminated the recital of all happenings between the Sambre and the Somme. The similarity in name undoubtedly had much to do with quelling apprehension.

An official communiqué yesterday illustrated the situation. First it told of the deaths of six officers nine days ago, then confirmed the news that three German cruisers had been destroyed, which was issued in England the day before, and continued by announcing the Russian advance on Königsberg (now ancient history) and recounting how a German cyclist corps was completely routed. The War Office at the same time made a gift to the journalists of the fifteenth number of the newspaper for the Army Bulletin, which gave an exhaustive summary of the week's news, a story of how Paul Déroulède joined the army in 1870, and advice for curing blistered feet, as well as a proclamation concerning a victory, signed by all the members of the new Cabinet.

Parisians Keep Up Their Courage.

This also sums up the attitude of the populace; for, although every one's nerves are drawn as taut as a bowstring, the city is entirely calm. Even the passing of a German aeroplane overhead and the dropping of bombs failed to disturb the silent crowds sitting at the cafés or the throngs of soldiers standing at every corner discussing the situation.

The Bonnet Rouge, commenting on the aeroplane incident, says:

"Parisians, it is the salute of the barbarians to the city. Courage! Confidence! The salute will be returned."

L'Intransigeant is especially scornful. It predicts that the German advance will fail on account of starvation, pointing out the fact that all the live stock has been driven out of the invaded country, and that cattle are now browsing by thousands in the Paris parks or the plains to the southward.

The Temps speaks placidly but firmly concerning Turkish activity: "The Ottoman Government throws off the mask; it is getting ready to enter action against Greece, and, as one thing follows another, to take part in the European war in the German camp. Turkey forgets that Russia does not need all her millions in Germany. The traditional day-by-day politics of Turkey does not see tomorrow. This time her débacle will be definite."

Big American Rush Today.

There is every indication of a big American scramble tomorrow, when the boats via Havre and Dieppe resume their schedules for England. No large exodus of Parisians is likely to occur, as all the citizens view the future with equanimity and pin their faith on Gen. Gallieni and the army under him for the defense of the city.

Continued on Page 2.

ALLIES' FLANK PUSHED BACK

Paris Admits German Pressure Proved Too Severe.

ROAD TO PARIS STILL HELD

One German Corps Reported Wiped Out, Perhaps by Pau's Army Fresh from Alsace.

FIGHTING IS PERSISTENT

Republic's Forces on the Left Engaged--British After Heavy Losses Ready for Battle.

PARIS, Aug. 30, 11:30 P. M.—An official statement issued by the War Office tonight said:

"The passage of the German right wing has obliged us to yield ground on the left."

"The situation generally remains the same as this morning. After a lull, the battle has been resumed in the Vosges and Lorraine.

"On the Meuse at Sassaye, near Dun, a hostile regiment of infantry, endeavoring to cross the river, was almost annihilated."

Gen. Lacroix, former Commander in Chief of the army, takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying:

"The Germans continue their turning movement on the right. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Porcien, and at Guise. The result is indecisive in the first direction, but our attack will be resumed.

According to La Liberté, the Germans have penetrated a short distance further on the River Somme.

The British, in conjunction with the French left, have resumed a vigorous offensive.

Further west the French troops are said to have checked the enemy's advance guard.

At the other extremity of the line on the Meuse the French are offering a strong and successful resistance, which extends along nearly the whole front.

La Liberté says:

"Our offensive succeeded on our right, but was checked on our left. The Germans gained ground toward La Fere, as announced. At any rate, we hold firm and even under attack—a sure sign of the confidence of our army."

Gen. Pau, recently commander of the Alsace invading force, but since recalled to aid the Allies in Northern France, was in Paris today for a brief visit to the Minister of War. He will return to the front very soon.

The Ministry of War announces that it has been decided to call out the class of 1914, which will give at least 200,000 additional troops, and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserve.

Reports German Corps 'Wiped Out.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—A Dieppe dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"It is announced officially at the sub-prefecture at Dieppe that a German Army corps has been 'wiped out' by Gen. Pau's troops."

There is no confirmation of this at the official press bureau.

KITCHENER TELLS OF BATTLE.

British Losses 6,000, but Troops Have Been Reinforced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Lord Kitchener issued the following statement tonight through the official press bureau:

"Although official dispatches from Sir John French on recent battles have not yet been received, it is possible now to state in general outline what the British share in the recent operations has been.

"There has, in effect, been a four days' battle, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of August. During the whole of this period the British troops in conformity with the general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and attacking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defense.

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday. During this day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked on the British front.

"On Monday, the 24th, the Germans made a vigorous effort in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British Army and to drive it into the fortress at Maubeuge. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted upon the enemy, who in dense formation and enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th, (Tuesday,) with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days, and by the night of the 25th the British Army occupied the line of Cambrai-Landrecies-Le Cateau.

"It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26th, (Wednesday,) but the Germans' attack, in which no less than five corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until afternoon.

"The battle on this day was of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to tremendous odds, and at length extricated themselves in good order, though with serious losses. No guns were taken by the enemy except those the horses of which were all killed or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

British Losses 5,000 to 6,000.

"Sir John French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the 23d to the 26th, inclusive, his losses amount to 5,000 or 6,000 men.

"The losses suffered by the Germans are out of all proportion to those which we suffered. In Landrecies alone on the 26th, as an instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in the closest order into a narrow street, which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town.

"The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued, and it is estimated that no less than 800 to 900 dead and wounded Germans were lying in this street alone.

"Another incident, which may be chosen from many like it, was a charge of a German Guard cavalry division upon the British Twelfth Infantry Brigade, when the German cavalrymen were thrown back, with great loss and in absolute disorder.

"These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements, and the Germans have been made to pay an extreme price for every forward march they have made.

"Since the 26th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British Army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its exertions and glorious achievements.

Fresh Guns and Men Received.

"Reinforcements amounting to double the loss sustained have already joined, every gun has been replaced, and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirit.

"Today the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on their right and left, have for the time being brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the 28th the Fifth British Cavalry Brigade, under Gen. Chetwode, fought a brilliant action with the German cavalry, in the course of which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy and speared large numbers in flight.

"It must be remembered throughout that these operations in France, vast though they are, are only one wing of the whole field of battle.

"The strategic position of ourselves and our allies is such that, whereas a decisive victory to our arms in France would probably be fatal to the enemy, the continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip with the enemy's best troops can, if prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

Summary of War News

Blowing up of the houses outside the Paris forts to permit a clear range for the defending forts has begun.

A German aeroplane flew over Paris yesterday and dropped several bombs, wounding two women.

The French War Office announces that the advance of the German right wing has caused the French left to yield ground again.

France has called out the 1914 reserves, the young men, and boys.

Lord Kitchener announces that the British losses were between 5,000 and 6,000 in four days of fighting, beginning a week ago yesterday, against superior numbers of Germans, on whom the British inflicted heavy losses. He adds that reinforcements amounting to double the losses sustained have already joined, every gun has been replaced, and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirit.

The Czar's forces have advanced in East Prussia to the German lines at the Vistula and are bombarding Thorn and Graudenz. As they advance the Russians are changing the railway lines to their gauge.

Russians and Austrians are in battle in Poland, where the Czar's troops are said to have won a big victory. Near Lemberg, in Austrian Galicia, they have also won, capturing many men and guns.

British losses in the naval battle in the North Sea, where the Germans were defeated, were 29 dead and 40 wounded.

Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiao-Chau.

Apia, Germany's capital city in the Samoan Islands, has surrendered to a British force from New Zealand.

Canada's expeditionary force has disembarked at Quebec, where it will await the arrival of a transport to convey it to the front.

German reports say that Turkey is preparing to enter the war against England and Russia.

VIVID NARRATIVE OF GREAT RETREAT

Immense Slaughter of Germans as the French Retire—Panic in Unprotected Northern France.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEAR AMIENS, Aug. 30.—Looking back on all I have seen during the last few days, I find it difficult to piece together the various incidents and impressions and to make one picture. It all seems to me now like a jigsaw puzzle of suffering and fear and courage and death—a litter of odd, disconnected scraps of human agony and of some big grim scheme which, if one could only get the clue, would give a meaning, I suppose, to all these tears of women and children, to all these hurried movements of soldiers and people, to the death carts trailing back from unknown places, and to the great, dark fear that has enveloped all the tract of country in Northwest France through which I have been traveling, driven like one of its victims from place to place. Out of all this welter of individual suffering and from all the fog of mystery which has enshrouded them until now, when the truth may be told, certain big facts with a clear and simple issue will emerge and give one courage.

The French Army and our English troops are now holding good positions in a much stronger and closer line and stemming the tide of the German hordes rolling up to Paris. Gen. Pau, the hero of this war, after his swift return from the Eastern front, where he repaired the deadly check at Mülhausen, has dealt a smashing blow at a Geman Army corps which was striking to the heart of France.

Paris is still safe for the time being, with a great army of allied forces, French, English, and Belgians, drawn across the country as a barrier which surely wil not be broken by the enemy. Nothing that has happened gives cause for that despair which has taken hold of people whose fears have exaggerated the facts, frightful enough when taken separately, but not giving any proof that resistance is impossible against the amazing onslaught of the German legions.

I have been into the war zone and seen during the last five days men who are now holding the lines of defense. I have been among their dead and wounded, and have talked with soldiers marching fresh to the front. I have seen the horrid mess which is cleared up after the battle and the grim picture of retreat, but nothing that I have seen or heard from either British or French leads me to believe that our army has been smashed or the Allies demoralized.

British Held Line in Retreat.

It is impossible to estimate our own losses. Our wounded are being brought back into Havre and Rouen, and undoubtedly there are large numbers of them. But, putting them at the highest, it is clear to me, from all information gained during the last five days, that there has been no overwhelming disaster, and that in the terrible actions fought on the four days from the 23d to the 27th, and afterward in the further retirement from the line of Cambrai and Le Cateau, swinging southward and eastward upon St. Quentin, our main

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

forces, which were pressed by enormous numbers of the enemy, succeeded in withdrawing in good order, without having their lines broken while inflicting a terrific punishment upon the German right.

As I shall show in this narrative, retreats which seem fatal when seen close at hand and when described by those who belong to broken fragments of extended sections, are not altogether disastrous in their effect when viewed in their right perspective, away from the immediate misery which is their inevitable accompaniment.

German audacity of attack against the heroic courage of the French and British forces, who fight every mile of ground during their retirement, is leading the enemy into a position from which there will be no retreat if their lines are broken. Unfortunately, there are hundreds of thousands of people who know nothing of the great issues and who are possessed by the great, blind fear which has driven them from their towns, villages, and homes.

When the Germans swept around Lille they found, to their amazement, that this town, surrounded by forts, had been abandoned, and they had only to walk inside. This easy access to a town which should have been defended to the last gasp opened the way to the west of France.

Panic Among French People.

The left wing of the French, which was to the west of Mons, was supported by the English troops, all too weak to sustain the pressure of the tremendous odds which began to surge against them, and realizing this perilous state of affairs, the brain at the centre of things, the controlling brain of Gen. Joffre and his headquarters staff, decreed that the northwest corner of France was untenable, and that the main army of defense should withdraw into a stronger and closer formation.

It was then that the great panic began, increasing in speed and terror during the end of last week. I was in the midst of it and saw unforgettable scenes of the enormous tragedy. It was a flight of hundreds and thousands of families from St. Omer and Roubaix, Bethune, Douai, Valenciennes, and Arras, who were driven away from their northern homes by the menace of approaching Uhlans. They are still being hunted by fear from place to place, where they can find no shelter and no permanent safety. The railways have been choked with them, and in these long fugitive trains, which pass through stations, there is no food or drink. The poor runaways, weary, filthy, and exhausted, spend long days and nights shunted onto side lines, while troop trains pass and pass, and are held up in towns where they can find no means of existence because the last civilian train has left.

When the troops marched away from Boulogne and left it silent and unguarded I saw the inhabitants, utterly dismayed, standing despondently staring at placards posted up by order of the Governor which announced the evacuation of the town, and called upon them to be ready for all sacrifices in the service of their country. The customs officers left, the civil police disarmed, while a flag with nine black spots was made ready to be hoisted on the fort directly any Uhlans were sighted.

The people of Boulogne could not understand, no Frenchman of the north can understand, why their ports and towns are silent after the tramp of so many regiments who have left a great tract of country open and undefended. In that corner of France the people listen intently for the first clatter of hoofs and for the first cry "Les Uhlans." Rumors came that the enemy has been seen in neighboring towns and villages. Can one wonder that mothers and fathers rush from their houses and wander forth in a blind, unreasoning way to swell the panic tide of fugitives, homeless and without food, dropping here and there on the wayside in utter weariness?

"I was lucky in getting out of Boulogne on the last train bound for Paris, though not guaranteed to reach the capital. As a matter of fact, I was even more lucky because it did not arrive at its destination and enabled me to alight in the war zone and proceed to more interesting places.

The French Retreat.

I will tell at once the story of the French retirement when the Germans advanced from Namur down the valley of the Meuse, winning the way at a cost of human life as great as that of defeat, yet winning their way. For France the story of that retirement is as glorious as anything in her history. It was nearly a fortnight ago that the Germans concentrated their heaviest forces upon Namur and began to press southward and over the Meuse Valley. After the battle of Dinant the French Army, among whom were the Second and Seventh Corps, was heavily outnumbered and had to fall back gradually, in order to gain time for reinforcements to come up.

French artillery was up on the wooded heights above the river and swept the German regiments with a storm of fire as they advanced. On the right bank the French infantry was intrenched, supported by field guns and mitrailleuses, and did deadly work before leaping from trenches which they occupied and taking up a position in new trenches further back, which they held with great tenacity.

In justice to the Germans it must be said they were heroic in courage and reckless of their lives, and the valley of the Meuse was choked with their corpses. The river itself was strewn with the dead bodies of men and horses and literally ran red with blood.

The most tremendous fighting took place for the possession of the bridges, but the French engineers blew them up one after another as they retired southward.

No less than thirty-three bridges were destroyed in this way before they could be seized by the German advance guard. The fighting was extended for a considerable distance on either side of the Meuse and many engagements took place between French and German cavalry and regiments working away from the main armies.

Heroic French Stand.

There was, for instance, a memorable encounter at Marville which is one of the most heroic episodes of the war. Five thousand French soldiers of all arms, with quick-firers, engaged 20,000 German infantry. In spite of being outnumbered, the French beat back the enemy from point to point in a fight lasting for twelve hours, inflicting tremendous punishment and suffering very few losses.

The German officer captured expressed his unbounded admiration for the valor of the French troops, which he described as superb. It was only for fear of getting too far out of touch with the main forces that the gallant 5,000 desisted from their irresistible attack and retired with a large number of German helmets as trophies of the victorious action.

Nevertheless, in accordance with the general plan which had been decided on by the Generals in view of the superior numbers temporarily pressing upon them, the Germans succeeded in forcing their way steadily down the Meuse as far as Mezières, divided by a bridge from Charleville, on the other side of the river. This is in the neighborhood of Sedan and in the "trou," as it is called, which led to the great disaster of 1870, when the French were caught in a trap and threatened with annihilation by the Germans, who had taken possession of the surrounding heights.

There was to be no repetition of that tragedy. The French were determined that this time the position should be reversed.

On Monday the town of Charleville was evacuated, most of its civilians being sent away to join the wanderers who have had to leave their homes, and the French troops took up a magnificent position, commanding the town and the three bridges dividing them from Mezières. Mitrailleuses were hidden in the abandoned houses, and as a disagreeable shock to any German who might escape their fire was a number of the enemy's guns, no fewer than ninety-five of them, which had been captured and disabled by French troops in a series of battles down the river from Namur.

The German outposts reached Charlesville on Tuesday. They were allowed to ride quietly across the bridges into an apparently deserted town. Then suddenly their line of retreat was cut off, the three bridges were blown up by a contact mine, and the mitrailleuses hidden in the houses were played on the German cavalry across the streets, killing them in a frightful slaughter.

It was for a little while sheer massacre, but the Germans fought with extraordinary tenacity, regardless of the heaped bodies of comrades and utterly reckless of their own lives. They, too, had brought quick-firers across the bridges, and, taking cover behind houses, trained their guns upon the houses from which the French gunners were firing. There was no way of escape for those heroic men, who voluntarily sacrificed themselves, and it is probable every man died, because at such a time the Germans were not in the habit of giving quarter.

When the main German advance came down the valley, the French artillery on the heights raked them with a terrific fire, in which they suffered heavy losses, the forefront of the column being mowed down. But under this storm they proceeded with incredible coolness to their pontoon bridges across the river, and although hundreds of men died on the banks, they succeeded in their endeavor, while their guns searched the hills with shells and forced French gunners to retire from their positions.

The occupation of Charleville was a German victory, but was also a German graveyard. After this historic episode in what has been an unending battle the main body of French withdrew before the Germans, who were now pouring down the valley, and retired to new ground.

Allies Closer Together.

It was a retirement which has had one advantage in spite of its acknowledgment of the enemy's amazing pertinacity. It has enabled the allied armies to draw closer together, its firm front sweeping around in a crescent from Abbeville, around south of Amiens, and thence in an irregular line to the eastern frontier.

On the map it is at first sight a rather unhappy thing to see that practically the whole of France north of Amiens lies open to German descent from Belgium. To break up the German Army piecemeal and lure it to its own destruction it was almost necessary to manoeuvre it into precisely the position which it now occupies. The success of Gen. Pau shows that the allied army is taking the offensive again, and that as a great fighting machine it is still powerful and menacing.

I must again emphasize the difficulty of grasping the significance of a great campaign by isolated incidents, and the danger of drawing important deductions from the misfortunes in one part of the field. I do so because I have been tempted again and again during the past few days to fall into similar mistakes. Perhaps in my case it was pardonable.

It is impossible for the armchair reader to realize the psychological effect of being mixed up in the panic of a great people and the retreat from a battlefield.

Last Fighting a French Victory.

The last real fighting was taking place at a village called Bapaume all day Friday. It was very heavy fighting here on the left centre of the great army commanded by Gen. Pau, and leading to a victory which has just been announced officially in France.

A few minutes before midnight Friday, when they came back along the road to Amiens, crawling back slowly in a long, dismal trail, the ambulance wagons laden with the dead and dying, hay carts piled high with saddles and accoutrements, upon which lay, immobile like men already dead, the spent and exhausted soldiers, they passed through the crowds of silent people of Amiens, who only whispered as they stared at the procession. In the darkness a cuirassier, with head bent upon his chest, stumbled forward, leading his horse, too weak and tired to bear him.

Many other men were leading poor beasts this way, and infantry soldiers, some with bandaged heads, clung to the backs of carts and wagons, and seemed asleep as they shuffled by.

The light from roadside lamps gleamed upon blanched faces and glazed eyes, flashed into caverns of canvas-covered carts, where twisted men lay huddled on straw. Not a groan came from the carts, but every one knew it was a retreat.

The carts carrying the quick and the dead rumbled by in a long convoy, the drooping heads of the soldiers turned neither right nor left for any greeting with friends.

There was a hugger-mugger of uniforms, of provision carts, and with ambulances—it was a part of the wreckage and wastage of war, and to the onlookers, with the exaggeration, unconsciously, of the importance of the things close at hand and visible, it seemed terrible in its significance and an ominous reminder of 1870.

Really this was an inevitable part of a serious battle, not necessarily a retreat from a great disaster.

Boys Called to the Colors.

But more pitiful even than this drift back were scenes which followed. As I turned back into the town I saw thousands of boys who had been called to the colors and had been brought up from the country, to be sent forward to second lines of defense.

They were the reservists of the 1914 class, and many of them were shouting and singing, though here and there a white-faced boy tried to hide his tears as women from the crowd ran forward to embrace him. These lads were keeping up their valor by noisy demonstrations, but, having seen the death carts pass, I could not bear to look into the faces of those little ones who are following their fathers to the guns.

Early next morning there was a thrill of anxiety in Amiens. Reports had come through that the railway line had been cut between Boulogne and Abbeville. There had been mysterious movements of regiments from the town barracks. They had moved out of Amiens, and there was a strange quietude in the streets. Hardly a man in uniform was to be seen in the places which had been filled with soldiers the day before.

Only a few people realized the actual significance of this. How could they know that it was a part of the great plan to secure the safety of France? How could they realize that the town itself would be saved from possible bombardment by this withdrawal of the troops to positions which would draw the Germans into the open?

The fighting on the Cambrai-Cateau line seems to have been more desperate even than the terrible actions at Mons and Charleroi. It was when the British troops had to swing around to a more southerly line to guard the roads to Paris that the enemy attacked in prodigious numbers, and their immense superiority in machine guns did terrible work among officers and men.

But on all sides, from the French officers, there is immense praise for the magnificent conduct of our troops, and in spite of all alarmist statements I am convinced from what I have heard that they have retired intact, keeping their lines together, and preventing their divisions from being broken and cut off.

The list of casualties must be very great, but if I can believe the evidence of my own eyes in such towns as Rouen, where the Red Cross hospitals are concentrated, they are not heavy enough to suggest anything like a great and irretrievable disaster.

BLOCKING GERMANS' PATH.

Allies' Reverses Are Almost Victories, Says Observer in the Field.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DIEPPE, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The truth about the situation in Northern France is that the allied armies sustained during the last week a series of reverses. But they were reverses which in circumstances are certainly glorious and almost amount to a victory.

The allied armies, though driven back, have inflicted enormous losses and still interpose a solid and eagerly enthusiastic army between the invaders and Paris. The allied forces still have it in them to delay the German advance for a prolonged period, certainly sufficiently long to enable the Russian pressure on the other side of Berlin to become very heavy.

From Aug. 22 until Aug. 28 there was continuous fighting between the Germans and the allied forces, first in Southwest Belgium and then in the north of France. On Saturday the British and French were approximately fifty miles in the rear of the principal position they occupied a week ago. This means that they have gone back at the rate of six or seven miles a day, and every inch of the whole distance was most stubbornly contested.

There has been no flight, but an orderly and disciplined concentration to the rear to avoid being outflanked. During the backward movement the Germans have harried and harassed our troops to the uttermost, but the spirit alike of the British and French remains unbroken.

Briefly, the story of the past week is as follows: On Aug. 21 both British and French troops pushed forward into Belgium to stem the tide of the Germans marching southward from the centre of Belgium. But the advance of the enemy was far more rapid than was expected, and the offensive movement of the Allies was not a success.

At this stage of the fighting the British forces were engaged in the neighborhood of Mons, where they were completely outnumbered. They fought desperately with superhuman bravery, but to their right, probably somewhere between Charleroi and Namur, the French line was broken into.

British Were Almost Surrounded.

Almost at the same time German cavalry outflanked the British to the west, and for some hours at least the greater part of the British expeditionary force was in danger of being enveloped and annihilated. But coolly, and fighting all the time, they withdrew through Dour and Bougmes and Aulnois to the Cambrai le Cateau line, and then, as already mentioned in the official dispatches, a short distance still further southward. Meanwhile French reinforcements have come up from other parts and the allied forces have chosen a new defensive position, which is favorable in which to await the next onslaught of the advancing German hordes.

Two things may be stated with certainty. The courage and bravery of the allied forces have been superb. The French fought splendidly and the British have displayed heroic qualities. The losses of the British and French armies have been very heavy. The havoc created by the German hosts has been appalling.

If the British and French have been driven back so far, it has been because they are greatly outnumbered. In many parts of the extended area of fighting there have been three, four or five Germans to one French or British soldier, and the fact that the Allies were stronger in other places did not affect the result, for when the Germans by the sheer weight of numbers, employed with reckless disregard of the value of human life, had broken through at one place, the whole line of the Allies had to be withdrawn to avoid disaster.

So the successes gained in many parts of the field have been rendered futile, owing to the successful advance of the Germans in others.

Underestimated German Force.

Then the number of German troops advancing through Belgium has been absurdly underestimated. This has been the terrible mistake. Nothing like this colossal army has ever been seen in the history of warfare, ancient or modern. The resources of the enemy in human material seem endless. Their losses have been so heavy that one would think that exhaustion must be inevitable. Yet still they come, fresh hordes of them, many of whom arrived straight from Germany, and thus excellently equipped to rush at the weary defenders of France, who have been pressed by overwhelming numbers since the end of last week.

The position now, so far as it is permissible for me to describe, is that the German forces are distributed somewhere along and behind the line of Doullens, Cambrai, and Le Catequ, and the extreme left of the German Army that came through Belgium is probably near the junction of the rivers Meuse and Semois.

The British and French forces are interposed between the Germans and Paris, at positions which may not be indicated.

ALLIES WAIT CONFIDENTLY.

Hold Better Positions Now and Are Not So Much Outnumbered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMIENS, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—When the next great battle is fought our enemy will have one of the hardest tasks of the campaign.

Assuming that the Germans continue to prosecute the offensive in the same region as the battles of the past week, I have good reason for stating that the line now held by the Allies is infinitely stronger than any along which they have faced the foe so far.

Not only are the positions more favorable, but the numbers are less to our disadvantage.

Whatever happens, the fact can be stated with certainty that the Allies are waiting the attack with confidence.



Russian Army's Advance in the Eastern Campaign

HAVE KONIGSBERG, RUSSIANS HEAR

Continued from Page 1.

mutinies among the Slav population and in the Slav regiments.

Russia has not only been able to seize trans-Vistulan Prussia, but also Galicia, with equal facility and success.

The Russian Army in Galicia now extends over a front of about 200 miles from the northwest to the southeast of Lemberg, which is surrounded on three sides. Galicia is as good as lost to Austria.

ROME, Aug. 30, (via London).—Dispatches from Austrian headquarters to the Corriere Della Sera state that 1,000,000 men are engaged in the great battle which has been proceeding for three days on the Austro-Russian frontier. The battle line extends from the Vistula River to the Dniester River, over 100 miles. The fighting has been fully as severe as that in Belgium. The Russians, who took the offensive, have penetrated over twenty miles into Austrian territory.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (By Wireless Telegraphy to The Associated Press, via Sayville, L. I.).—The latest news from Allenstein (a town of East Prussia, sixty-five miles south of Koenigsberg), indicates that the German Army is energetically pressing the Russians (wireless station unable to read next few words). Russian endurance is described as terrific. Corpses lie in heaps on the battlefield. Many prisoners, including one Russian General, were captured.

GUMBINNEN BATTLE FIERCE.

Russian Details of Conflict Show Germans Fought Desperately.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The first unofficial accounts of the operations of the Russian armies are beginning to come through. The Novoe Vremya's correspondent supplies an account of the battle of Gumbinnen, which it seems broke the back of German resistance in East Prussia.

"He says that on Aug. 19, simultaneously with a cavalry attack at Liedenthal, infantry advanced on Pilkallen and drove out the Prussians, who fell back on Gumbinnen. The battle had begun on the 18th, with a terrible artillery duel. Hundreds of guns were in action on each side. In the heat of the fight one Russian infantry regiment annihilated an entire brigade of the enemy with machine gun fire, 3,000 dead being left on the field.

"Several positions, fiercely contested, changed hands repeatedly; but eventually they were left in the Russian hands.

"Great havoc was wrought by one Russian battery on a force of the enemy's infantry which was making a notably firm stand. During this engagement the Russian commander was mortally wounded in the abdomen. He expired in full consciousness, after having calmly given the directions for his burial and for the arrangement of his affairs.

"The fighting this day lasted fourteen hours, and was only interrupted by nightfall. The Russians had captured thirty guns and thirty-six limbers.

"On the 21st fighting continued around Pilkallen, whence three German cavalry regiments were ejected. On the 23d the Russians attacked Insterburg, but the enemy made no attempt to hold his intrenched position and fell back in the direction of Koenigsberg, hotly pursued by the Russian advance guard.

"The correspondent ironically remarks that the capture of Insterburg occurred on the twenty-first day after the opening of the German campaign against Russia, exactly a week earlier than the date fixed by Emperor William for the German occupation of the line to St. Petersburg, Vilna, and Kiev."

WOUNDED ELEVEN TIMES.

Cossack Hero Quits Hospital to Return to the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—A Cossack hero, Kuzma Kriachkoff, who received eleven wounds in an outpost affair against the Germans and attracted the special attention of the Emperor while in the hospital at Moscow and petitioned to be allowed to return to his regiment, has arrived at Vilna, on his way to the front.

A Rusian who has just returned from the wilds of Novgorod Province, far from the railways, gives an interesting account of the attitude of the peasantry toward the war and the action of the Government in prohibiting the sale of alcoholic drinks. He says:

"I stopped at a little inn on the high road and ordered tea and something to eat. Some mujicks were there discussing their own affairs over the teapots. 'The Lord be thanked, all Russia is happy now,' said one. I was interested to know why, and was told in a surprised tone, 'Why, they've shut the drink shops, and all our men are as rosy-cheeked as lassies now.'"

BOULOGNE AWAITS GERMANS.

Townspeople Depressed, but Many Americans Elect to Remain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 30.—From a military point of view, Boulogne is an evacuated city, while the French flag is said to hang ready for instant hoisting at the historic château which crowns the high central hill and can be seen miles away by the approaching Uhlans.

No trains have arrived from Paris since yesterday.

This morning a general order was issued forbidding the issue of more passes for Paris, and the last travelers through from the capital say that it seems to be preparing for a siege. When the troops were withdrawn the banks began to pay checks only in silver. The reason given was that paper was easier to carry.

When it became apparent that it was not in accordance with the larger purpose of the campaign for the Allies to defend Boulogne there was a sudden alteration in the spirits of the people. So long as Boulogne was filled with English and French soldiers it was possible for it to retain some of its essential character of a city of pleasure. Now, when the pomp and circumstance which always surround military headquarters have been withdrawn, and no staff automobiles racket their way through the streets, the people have given themselves over to depression.

The American Consul, W. Whitman, some days ago advised Americans in Boulogne to go to England and wired the same advice to the American colonies at Etaples and other near-by places. Many Americans, however, have signified their intention of weathering the war where they are.

The environs of Boulogne are still ignorant of the nearness of the German Army. In the course of a twelve-mile walk to the northeast THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent asked many old men and women working in the fields where the war was. "In Belgium," they nearly all replied. The authorities in Boulogne are trying to instill similar confidence in the townspeople. The news given them is two or three days old, and until yesterday English newspapers could not be taken off the boat.

Immediately after the ban was removed yesterday warrants were issued for the arrest of an English correspondent whose dispatch the Mayor of Boulogne did not approve.

The seaport towns have a disproportionately large number of as yet unenlisted idlers, and disturbances are feared if a German occupation comes.

GERMAN ARMIES HAVE JOINED.

English Observer Sees Evidence of Greater Pressure on Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Daily News military correspondent, writing of today's developments, says:

"We first of all learn that a severe battle has been in progress in the country southwest of Mezières, indicating that the Germans under the Grand Duke of Würtemberg has forced the line of the Meuse with the intention of marching on the La Fere-Laon-Reims position in co-operation with Gen. von Klug's army, with which Sir John French is believed to have been engaged last week, and with Gen. von Hansen's army, which must have come through Trelon de Chimay, and is well on its way into the La Fere district.

"The second fact of importance is that on the left of the French line battle has been carried on between four French army corps and what we suppose to be Gen. von Hansen's army, with the satisfactory result that the Tenth and Guard Corps of the German Army have been driven back to Guise.

"This is the first news we have had of the Germans having got so far south as the La Fere district. They are now within twenty miles of the second line of the French forces, the Falaise de Champagne and 100 miles of Paris.

"It is clear from this report that Sir John French must have abandoned his position near Cambrai and fallen back to the line of the Somme, between La Fere and Amiens, where he intends to fight another battle. Whether he takes the offensive or decides to await an attack depends on the result of the battle now in progress on his right.

"What is certain is that the Field Marshal will never allow his army to be shut up in Paris or in any intrenched camp. After fighting one or more delaying actions he will retreat, if forced to by superior numbers, to Havre, where he can await reinforcements under the protection of the guns of the fleet.

"But he is not likely to do this till he has given his opponents at least another mauling as severe as that they got from his hands at Mons and Cambrai.

"There is no reason whatever to despond. The losses of the Germans are known to be enormous.

"Time is on our side. The longer the Allies can delay the German columns and the harder they can hit them the more certain the ultimate victory.

"The Russians have reached the Vistula and are preparing to invest the fortresses of Thorn and Graudens. In a fortnight the Cossacks will be on the Oder.

"Already we hear of a German corps being moved from the west to the east. One corps will not be much use against a million men.

"We are watching a race between the Germans and the Russians, but if the Germans win on one side they will lose on the other under conditions which can only bring irretrievable ruin on the German Empire."

REITERATES BRITISH LOSSES.

German Newspaperman Says Communications Were Cut.

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (by way of Copenhagen and London.)—The correspondent at German headquarters of the Tages Zeitung, in telling of the defeat of the English at St. Quentin, accompanied by great losses, says:

"It is particularly satisfactory that the English suffered not only the loss of their communication with the northern French Army, but also their communication along the road to the west and their depots, which, according to French statements, they had established at Maubeuge.

"The army of Gen. von Kluck is in energetic pursuit and in a position to advance further."

Other correspondents, describing the events at Louvain, say that a superior court-martial condemned to death many persons who had been armed with arms in their hands. Among these were two clergymen who had distributed ammunition among Free-lance irregulars.

Lieut. Gen. Hopffgarten of the Sixtieth German Brigade Reserve Infantry was slightly wounded. There were 1,160 casualties in his command.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry, from Würtemberg, suffered 335 casualties. Among these was Jacob Wetzel of Salem, Ohio, who was slightly wounded.

The Eighty-ninth Regiment of Reserve had 181 casualties.



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DAVID B. PLUMER, Mgr.

MARINES CAPTURE UHLANS—ENGLAND CHEERFUL IN DEFEAT

'TAKE PARIS OR DIE' THE KAISER'S ORDER

But the Withdrawal of 80,000 Troops for Poland Shakes His Army's Confidence.

800,000 THROUGH BRUSSELS

A Third of Them, It Is Said, Were Sent There Solely to Impress the Belgian Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—An Englishman on whose information I can rely has just arrived here from Brussels, and furnished me with the following account of the conversation he had with a German Captain.

He says that the general impression is that the Germans may get a good way into France, but will never get to Paris; that they are gradually getting encircled by the Belgians and French, and would have to draw back the troops that they have on the French border and in Alsace to deal with the Russian avalanche.

Frantic efforts are now being made to inflict a smashing blow on the Allies, particularly on the English forces.

Notwithstanding the success which has been achieved by the German Army, the feeling among many of the troops is that they are fighting against too great odds.

Although every attempt is made to conceal from them any mention of the Russian victories or any progress made in the Russian advance or other information of a disquieting character, so far as the movement of German troops in the East is concerned, anxiety was intensified when two corps, 80,000 men in all, passed the Meuse by the bridge of Ardenne-Seilles, between Namur and Liege, en route for German Poland.

The Emperor made it known to every soldier that his orders were to take Paris or die.

The German officer told my informer that no fewer than 800,000 German troops had passed through Brussels. One-third of this huge body was diverted from the route, originally chosen, with the view of impressing the people of the Belgian capital with the Kaiser's military might.

CONFIDENT OF THE ALLIES.

London Times Expert Warns Against Being Caught in Fortresses.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Times military correspondent says:

"There can be little doubt that the English Army in this glorious week has by its splendid courage done much to save the situation. It has attracted to itself the pick of the German troops and thereby given the French time to recover themselves and to restore order in their arrangements.

"Our gallant allies now on both flanks of our army have, by their aggressive attitude, brought the German offensive to a temporary standstill, and even if a general offensive is not practicable, we can count on determined and energetic resistance.

"If the fortunes of war compel us to retire still farther, wecan assume that, with 1870 in mind, no General will allow himself to be shut up in a fkortress, even though this fortress be the capital of France.

"The allied army must keep to the field and the fortresses, Paris included, must look after themselves with the help of the French territorial troops and other forces originally allotted to their protection."

GERMANS BACK IN BRUSSELS.

Large Force Recalled to Hold City Against Belgians.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MALINES, Belgium, Aug. 29.—Malines is a deserted city. When I motored here yesterday, the day after the German bombardment, not a soul was to be seen. Shops had been barricaded and silence reigned.

Terrible damage had been done by the German shells. The roof of the fine old cathedral is shattered, while large holes have been knocked in the walls of the building. The Town Hall is a battered ruin, In Grande Place, a square in the centre of the town, a few pigeons fluttered about. Otherwise there was no sign of life.

This silence is the lull before the storm. The Germans are concentrated in the country between Louvain and Malines.

I passed through the Belgians' lines this afternoon. Extensive wire entanglements had been placed, while the soldiers had blown up half a village with the intention of preserving a clear firing line at the entrance to ———. We were just in time to pass with our car under an arch that was about to be felled.

I learned from the soldiers that the fighting which had taken place yesterday near Buggenhout was a ding-dong struggle, and the losses were considerable on both sides.

The Belgians, however, seem to be retaining the ground they lost on Monday. Whether they will be able to retake Brussels is problematic.

Extensive preparations for defense are being made along the route I have described. In all the small villages barricades have been put up and trenches dug. In one place disused boilers had been set up across the street.

Belgians Are Again Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOIRHAT, Belgium, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans have been forced to keep a retaining army in front of the Belgian lines at Malines. How big this is it is impossible at present to say. It can be no more than a retaining force protecting communications.

On the other hand, the Belgians have intact half their army—some 60,000 men, fresh, well armed, and in good heart—with the remainder of the troops from Liege and Louvain now reconstituted and keeping up their splendid record. The successful sortie of the army past Malines to Villevorde of a few days back has served its purpose. The Germans felt the strength of the Belgians and have had to swing back to face it, some of the troops who were already on their way past Brussels to take their places at the frontier.

It will take an army of 200,000 to invest Antwerp, with its double line of forts. There are vague rumors that a secondary and larger force is advancing directly upon Antwerp from the east, independently of the force already facing Malines on the south. That eventuality must be contemplated. The Landsturm troops are already at Liege.

The Germans have reserves to spare, and it would be consistent with their plan to follow their swift-moving columns at the front with a second supporting army to occupy the conquered territory, already almost evacuated by the advanced troops, and invest Antwerp. If troops can be spared from Prussia the effort will be made.

The bombardment of Antwerp would present no difficulties to the Germans. If the inner forts were once besieged the loss of life in the town would be enormous. It will be seen that it is of the utmost importance to protect Antwerp, not by strengthening its defenses, but by the operations of a distracting force acting from the coast on the left of the German investing army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Belgian Army was active this morning. Already at dawn they had passed out through the wire entanglements and the small inundations about the camps. They were on the move for another attack, and guns were already in action.

The country on the line of Ghent is now free. It was almost possible to reach the French frontier without alarums of Uhlans, but the villages, populous and filled with panic last week, are now half deserted and melancholy. The refugees pour aimlessly to the coast and back again, according to rumors.

FIGHTING CLOSE TO AMIENS.

French Are Reported Successful in the Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMIENS, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Minor affairs of patrols took place on Friday a few kilometers to the northeast of Amiens, and all that day a considerable engagement raged between the French troops and Germans about twenty kilometers (twelve miles) in the same direction. I believe the French were successful.

It is lucky that the steady and experienced British troops were able to keep intact the French left while the line of the Allies was being prepared to meet the German forces.

At this moment one can well understand Gen. Joffre's recent acknowledgement of the support given by our troops. It is clear to me now that our men have already played successfully a part of the first importance in the land war.

What would have been a situation of the greatest gravity has been averted by them. I have little doubt that it has been at great cost, but I know very well that when the story is fully known their skill at arms, determination and endurance, and the valor shown in their work of keeping the Allies' left flank intact in the retirement will make Englishmen all feel rightly proud of them.

From what I could ascertain, I judge that their formation is still intact, and that the Allies are well prepared for meeting the next German attack.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Telegraph's Amiens correspondent telegraphs under Saturday's date:

"Two pieces of serious fighting have been reported in this vicinity in the last twenty-four hours. The first is a stiff engagement, indicating that the Germans are really uncomfortably close. This engagement is still in progress.

"The second engagement was a cavalry attack by Uhlans. They were repulsed after liberal treatment administered to them by French artillery."

BRITISH MARINES CAPTURE 50 UHLANS

Round Up Band of Raiders Outside Ostend—Town in a State of Siege.

DUNKIRK READY TO FIGHT

Destruction of Louvain by the Germans Spreads Terror Throughout Belgium's Cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A party of fifty Uhlans has been captured by British marines five miles out. Details are lacking, as there are no British or fresh German wounded here yet.

We are officially in a state of siege. None can leave town without a military permit. All lights in the streets are extinguished at 9 P. M., and all the hotels and cafés must then be shut. We are allowed to burn light indoors and to walk the streets in the dark, if we like, but no front doors may be kept open after 9. Gendarmes enforce this.

It is airship bombs that Ostend most fears. The town is absolutely safe against mere raiding Uhlans. A German attack in force is unlikely for several days, but the destruction by Germans of Louvain has spread terror through Belgium.

There was firing early this morning seaward—battle practice, perhaps.

It is still possible to get to Malines, Bruges, and Ghent by train, but conditions change from hour to hour.

I have just returned this week-end from a wide tour.

There is no longer any doubt whatever that Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne are imminently threatened. Dunkirk is in a state of siege, and the civil population is leaving for Calias or England in hundreds; but the port is crowded with fishing boats, and except that every two men out of three are in uniform Dunkirk town looks much as usual.

I must say nothing about the town's defenses. The country roads around it are barricaded with felled trees arranged to form a zigzag of seven turns or more, just permitting at present a clever authorized chauffeur to wriggle his car through the road.

Defenses like these narrows, presenting countless spikes for unwary cavalry and barbed-wire entanglements already have been placed in position, and there are the concealed intrenchments common to all districts in Eastern France now. I can say no more than this about the landward defenses of Dunkirk.

These low countries are excellent to defend against cavalry. There is so much good cover for even light artillery. But France is paying a terrible penalty for the astounding folly of retaining the traditional blue frock coat and red trousers for her infantry. The British and German khaki are almost invisible at 500 yards. The French uniforms can be picked out easily a mile away.

WOULD DISGRACE THE KAISER.

Frederic Harrison Urges Allies to Treat Him as Dreyfus Was.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—Frederic Harrison, in a letter to The London Times, fiercely denounces the Hohenzollern dynasty and the junker caste, who, he declares, have poisoned the moral sense of the German people and caused nine-tenths of them to adopt the "infernal code that might is right."

"Be it understood," he continues, "that when the Allies have finally crushed this monstrous brood, the Kaiser, if indeed he choose to survive, shall be submitted to the degradation inflicted on poor Dreyfus.

"In presence of the allied troops let his bloodstained sword be broken on his craven back, and the uniform and orders of which he is so childishly proud be stamped in the mire; and if he lives through it, St. Helena or Devil's Island might be his prison and his grave.

"German people will then understand what the civilized world feels about the modern Attilla, the new scourge of God."

THE WAR SITUATION.

Important Advance of German Right Wing—Allies Waiting for Russian Diversion—Austrian Army Concentrates Against the Russians.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The German invasion of France has now reached a point where any delay is dangerous for them. They have successfully pushed the Allies back from one position to another, but have not gained the decisive victory that is so necessary for the success of their plan of operation.

The retreat of the left wing of the Allies to St. Quentin and Porcien is an important gain for the Germans. They now confront the strongly fortified defensive curtain running from La Fere to Reims, and have the choice of massing their troops to attempt to force an advance around either flank of this curtain. The uncertainty allows the Germans to concentrate all of their troops at the point selected, while the Allies must hold a force of defenders in both positions.

In spite of large losses the Allies still hold an unbroken line running from St. Quentin, twenty-five miles northwest of Laon, eastward through to Porcien to the Meuse River, near Sedan, and then southeast through Verdun and Nancy to the Vosges Mountains, near St. Die; here the line turns south along the line of the passes to Belfort and the Swiss border. At only one point along the line do the dispatches show signs of an aggressive movement, so necessary if the Allies wish to stop the further advance of the German invasion. This is in the district east of Nancy, where the French aggressive is being stubbornly opposed by the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

The historical successes of French armies have come from their assumption of an active offensive plan of campaign, and the natural tendency of the people would lead to an energetic aggressive move. The most significant feature of the war to date has been not the overpowering advance of the Germans through Belgium, but the defeat of the first French aggressive move into Lorraine.

The dictates of careful strategy call for the French to avoid any disaster to their armies until the Russians have had time to push their campaign in force. The general plan of the French campaign calls for gradual withdrawals after causing as much delay as possible, when outnumbered by the German forces. However, this plan does not mean a quiet defensive all along the line, but an aggressive defensive, including advances against the enemy wherever possible.

The candid statement issued by the British Press Bureau yesterday stands the test of a critical comparison with news from other sources. It shows that the British Regular Army regiments are not yet all at the front. The British forces in the fight at Mons and in the series of rear guard actions during the fifty-mile retreat to St. Quentin can hardly have numbered more than 125,000. With reinforcements they may now number 150,000 men. Additional troops are coming both from the home battalions and from the colonies, but it is evident that the full British strength will not be placed in the firing line before October.

The line occupied by the Allies is naturally a stronger position than that of the Germans. The Allies are closer to their reinforcements and their bases of supply. They have convenient rail lines parallel to their front, available for transporting troops to any threatened part of their line. The Germans are getting further from their bases of supply, and cannot so conveniently move reinforcing troops from flank to flank.

The German invasion has so far been successful at every point, though the advance has probably been slower than they had planned. No advance could have been faster than the one that they have made from Louvain to St. Quentin. They have stuck to the heels of the retreating Allies with a tenacity and with a strength that show a well-planned forward movement that can be stopped by the Allies only by an extreme effort.

In numbers the German and Austrian forces are by now probably inferior to the Allies, but the strength of an army does not depend on numbers alone. In the maxim of Napoleon, based on the experience of his successful campaigns, "the strength of an army, like the quantity of motion in mechanics, is estimated by the mass multiplied by the velocity. A swift march enhances the morale of the army and increases its power for victory."

The advantage in morale must certainly lie with the German armies at present. However, for their success they have to pay the penalty of longer lines of communication, more exposed to attack. Their safety lies in strenuously pushing the advantage gained and in keeping the Allies so busy that they will not have a chance to undertake any counter-attack. This will result in a steady aggressive, resulting in a continuous battle until the question is decided whether the Germans can break through the second French line of defense, or whether, thrown back from this, they will have to retreat out of France.

Steady Russian Advance.

The steady advance of the Russian Army into Germany continues, despite a stubborn German defense. The investment of Königsberg is confirmed, and the Russian occupation of Allenstein is reported. This places the Russian advance on a line running from Königsberg southwest through Osterode to the vicinity of Thorn. The reported attack on Graudenz indicates a salient at this point of the line.

The reported crossing of the Vistula River by Russian forces in Prussia will, if confirmed, show that the Russians have completed the first stage of their invasion, and that they are about to enter on the invasion of Germany proper, where they will have to face the immense armies of the German reserves. This will call for a large increase in the Russian forces at the front, and may cause some delay in their advance in force west of the Vistula.

The plans drawn up by the German General Staff for a defense against Russia are known to include a stubborn defense of the line of the Vistula River. Germany has strongly fortified the cities of Danzig, Thorn, Posen, and Breslau. She has also defended the river crossings at Marienburg and Graudenz by lines of detached forts. The German military writers have generally mentioned a temporary occupation of East Prussia by the Russians as an expected feature of the war. Germany's real defense against the Russian invasion is expected to come west of the Vistula River.

Delayed reports from the Austrian border show that the Austrian invasion of Poland is being made by a force of from four to seven corps. Yesterday's reports state that the success of the Russian advance on Lemberg is forcing this Austrian invading army to turn eastward to reinforce the Austrian forces that are charged with the defense of Galicia.

The Russian successes in Galicia so far more than balance the Austrian successes in Poland. Apparently Austria will soon need all her available forces to oppose the advance of this strong Southern Russian Army, estimated at 300,000 men. The operations in this field show a determined effort on the part of the Austrians to oppose the Russian invasion, which has influence on the campaign in France in that it will prevent the detachment of further Austrian troops to aid the German advance on Paris.

ENGLAND REBOUNDS IN HOUR OF DEFEAT

Reassured by Official Statements, Country Is Reconciled to Heavy Losses.

SOLDIERS KEEP UP HEART

Wounded Praise Artillery Fire of the Germans, but Say Their Infantry Was Slaughtered.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The British public has been reassured by the statement from Field Marshal Sir John French, issued this afternoon, that the British Army in the field is in good condition and spirits and has been reinforced by twice as many men as were lost during the four days' battle and retreat, and is ready to meet the enemy again.

The announcement that the losses were between 5,000 and 6,000 was something the country was prepared to hear. The people would not have been surprised to learn that the losses had been much greater.

Earlier in the day the country received a distinct shock through stories of demoralization of the army which were in some of the London papers. A correspondent evidently had been listening to startling tales from wounded stragglers behind the lines who gave the impression that the British troops had been cut to pieces, that their organization was gone, and that they were without supplies or communications. Earl Kitchener's words put a new face on the situation.

According to all official and unofficial reports, the Germans came upon the small British Army with overwhelming force, and rolled up the infantry in solid masses time after time, spending their men lavishly and bringing into action a great weight of artillery, with machine guns mounted on armored cars. The Zeppelins carried quick-firers. There were cavalry charges and counter charges during the four days' battle, in which the British commander expresses the opinion that his troops displayed great gallantry.

Soldiers Retain Confidence.

All accounts from the soldiers, even from the excited correspondents, agree that the British soldiers are not downhearted and are confident of their ability to hold their own against anything like equal numbers of Germans.

Although the country has known for a week that many of its soldiers are buried in French and Belgian soil and other thousands are in hospitals, there is no outcry for names, but a general willingness to wait if the interest of the army requires it. A few newspapers have criticised the extreme secrecy which the Government maintains, but there is nothing approaching a clamor against it.

The few soldiers who have been brought to English hospitals from the front are pledged to do no talking about the war for two weeks, and only some personal experiences have been related. No one disparages the bravery of the Germans, but all criticise the methods of the German infantry.

Officers who have seen the German manoeuvres have said that the infantry would be mowed down if employed in the same tactics in actual battle.

But they were disposed to think that the manoeuvres were largely for show. One soldier, speaking of the recent fighting, said:

German Artillery Deadly.

"If the British losses were heavy, the German losses must be enormous. The German infantry always advanced in heavy masses. They were like a moving wall of men. Our fire simply slaughtered them. We did not care for their infantry, but their artillery was deadly in its precision. Nearly all our wounded were hurt by shells, but those suffering from rifle shots were chiefly hit in the legs."

According to another soldier, the Germans came up in thousands.

"I remember looking up," he said, "and seeing ranks and ranks of them coming along. We swept away one rank, and there was another. We swept that away, and a third was waiting behind it. On they came over the bodies of their friends, solidly like wooden soldiers and as regular as a clock."

The British soldiers think that their South African experiences helped their infantry greatly. On the veldt they became expert at taking cover and entrenching themselves. There were enough veterans in all the regular regiments to show the younger men how to take care of themselves in a fight.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 30, (via London.)—It is reported here that the Hon. Archer Winsor-Olive, second son of the Earl of Plymouth, who is a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, was seriously wounded in the fighting at Mons. Lieut. Winsor-Olive is 24 years old. The Earl of Plymouth is at present on his estate, St. Fagan's Castle here.

BRITISH VALOR UNEQUALED.

Military Expert Says Retreat from Mons Is Record-Breaking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says:

"The story is at last told, though not fully, of the desperate fighting of the past week. British history has no record of anything like it.

"The great battles of the centuries will lose their hold on the imaginations of men, and as the news of the retirement before overwhelming numbers, from position to position, becomes accessible, a lustrous chapter has been added to the annals of the army; for in the sanguinary actions and enforced withdrawal not a man failed in his duty, and fear was written on no man's face, but only the purpose of unconquerable resolve. Notwithstanding the enormous losses, there is nothing to show that either the British or the French Army has been smashed or demoralized.

"We shall make no reproach against the conduct of the French campaign, for the French Army is covered with glory, also, and is returning blow for blow; but it is the unfortunate truth that the French staff had failed to penetrate the German plan.

"We are now using the advantage which the sea gives us of moving our base, and wherever the tide of war may flow we can move our base north or south, as may be required.

"There is no reason to feel discouraged.

"Gen. Pau has struck a smashing blow at one German corps of the line, and the French are now on our left. To some extent both armies are exhausted, but if a new battle has not begun it cannot be long delayed.

"The Germans have had several surprises, and others await them. Every day they lose increases their peril, for they are far from their base, and their communications are perhaps not so secure as they imagine.

"Their expenditure of ammunition has been extraordinary, and they cannot fight without supplies. Possibly the lull in the battle has been partly due to this cause."

RAPS SOME CORRESPONDENTS.

Press Bureau Warns Against Stories of Personal Experiences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The official information bureau tonight issued this statement:

"The bureau has issued an official statement this evening describing the fortunes of the expeditionary force during the last few days. This statement, the terms of which have been carefully considered, accurately and fully describes the present position. The bureau has not found it necessary to forbid the publication of messages dealing with the recent operations provided such messages neither gave away military information nor disclosed the organization or position of the troops.

"These messages, however, should be received with extreme caution. No correspondents are at the front, and the information, however honestly sent, is therefore derived at second or third hand from persons who often are in no condition to tell coherent stories, and who are certain to be without the perspective which is necessary to construct or understand the general situation.

"It is hoped that the statement issued tonight will dissipate any apprehensions caused by such reports and restore the necessary perspective to the recent operations."

WANTS STRICTER CENSORSHIP.

London Morning Post Denounces English "Panic Journalism."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Morning Post in an editorial today urges Parliament to pass a law permitting the Press Bureau to suppress "panic journalism," referring particularly to the story of British defeats which was published yesterday.

"Moreover," says The Morning Post, "a new horror has been added to the war by the interviewing and cross-examining of wounded soldiers. The public will do well to trust in the official reports, even though that involves a trial of the nerves and of patience.

"There is great need in London for a stricter censorship than we have at present. Yellow press panics and lamentations may have a most serious effect on the policy of certain neutral nations whose future course of action may be hanging in the balance."

FIGARO EULOGIZES BRITISH.

Says the Action of the 700 at Tournai Will Thrill the Empire.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Figaro today prints an article eulogizing the resistance offered at Tournai by 700 British troops against 5,000 Germans. Only 300 of the British troops returned to Cambrai, it says, the rest having fallen on the battlefield.

The paper says the simple narrative of the British resistance at Tournai is such that it will cause a thrill in every British heart, from New Zealand to Alaska.

The Figaro denounces the Germans for having, as it alleges, mounted cannon on Red Cross wagons.

CHAIN COUNT VON SCHWERIN.

French Put on Manacles When He Won't Promise Not to Escape.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Count von Schwerin was among the prisoners sent toward the west from the zone of fighting.

His hands and feet were chained because he refused to give his word that he would not try to escape. He had with him a sword given to him by Emperor William.

PARIS PREPARING FOR POSSIBLE SIEGE

Continued from Page 1.

This afternoon I walked through the Luxembourg and Tuileries Gardens, where bourgeois Paris spends its Sundays. I saw 10,000 persons sitting silent; even the children did not shout at their play.

PARIS STORING FOOD.

City's Great Forts Will Require 320,000 Defenders.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The decree issued by the Military Governor, ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days from today, was a formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone. Army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that tenants might be called on to destroy their property which was deemed an obstruction.

Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people whose sons are now at the front. A large number of these families lack resources and will be without refuge. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint, although some addressed a petition to the Military Governor, requesting that he use the power vested in him only as a last extremity.

Preparations for a retrenched camp also took another form yesterday. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the State warehouses for the provisioning of Paris. The Bois de Boulogne presents a picturesque aspect. It has been in effect transformed into a vast pasture filled with cows and sheep. The animals have been divided into groups and are guarded by reserves wearing the large blouses of drovers.

The beautiful surroundings of the Château of Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The shepherds are men who were called out by the mobilization. The number of sheep pastured in the park exceeds 10,000.

The Great Forts of Paris.

In the system of defenses about Paris and all cities protected by modern works, the forts form only the skeleton of the fortified lines. The bastioned wall which used to be the main reliance for the defense of a city is impossible today. A wall of the old type would be speedily reduced by modern siege guns, and to surround a modern city by an unbroken circle of forts of the new type would be an economic impossibility for the richest nation.

A space of six miles, at least, has to be left between the city and the ring of forts to prevent the siege guns of the enemy from coming within range of the city. Fort St. Cyr, on the second line of defense at Paris, is ten miles from the limits of the city. The forts about Paris have a circumference of about sixty miles. The seventeen great forts which form the framework of this defense are said to have been erected at a cost of more than $200,000,000. To build a solid wall of such forts the cost would mount into the thousands of millions.

Much of the system of fortifications about Paris is secret. The space between and in advance of the main forts is dotted with small preserves forbidden to the public, in which batteries are mounted. Vast lines of field works are designed for the intervals between the forts. Under the modern theory of the defense of a place, by far the greatest number of heavy guns are fought from places outside the forts, so the enemy knows the position of permanent works, he is able to place his batteries where the forts can do the least harm.

While formerly the big guns were all fought from within the fortress, it is necessary in modern warfare to place them where their positions can be changed, as the fortunes of the battle change. For this purpose there is about Paris a military belt line railroad which connects with all the forts, and has spurs connecting it with the places designed for field fortifications, so that big guns and ammunition can be speedily moved from one position to another. The railroad is concealed from the enemy by tunnels or sunken roadbeds, where the lie of the ground does not afford natural cover. On the other hand the military railroad system was laid out before aircraft scouting had gained its present effectiveness.

Garrison of 320,000 Needed.

Military critics estimate that a garrison of 170,000 would be required to man the defenses of Paris, and that a reserve force of from 50,000 to 100,000 more would have to be in readiness to take the places of the slain. If the German Army succeeds in investing Paris, the main French Army would be certain to retire southward and continue fighting. Next to Paris the most strongly fortified city in the interior of France is Lyons. Even if the Germans reached Paris, they would not necessarily be in control of more than one-tenth of the territory of France, and while the French armies remained intact the country would not be beaten.

The modern type of forts at Paris are shallow from front to rear, with two fronts facing the enemy and meeting in the centre at an obtuse angle. The walls are concrete or reinforced concrete. Inside the heavy guns are worked from disappearing turrets, with cupolas of steel armor. These guns are aimed by officers in armored turrets, which rise long enough for them to take their observations, and then are sunk out of the way of the enemy's fire. Then the gun turret is elevated, and after the gun has been fired the recoil automatically causes the turret to sink again to a place of safety. Searchlights are similarly worked from disappearing turrets.

The primary use of such forts is to keep the long range guns of the enemy at bay. It is not expected to repel an infantry charge except with the support of the heavy artillery and infantry of its own forces in the intervals. If the besieger has the forts alone to cope with it is possible for him to throw his infantry forward while shelling the fort with less danger of annihilation. When a hail of several shells a second is striking a fort and exploding about it it is difficult to work the guns, which are in constant danger of being hit, and because of the cloud of smoke and dust raised about the fort it is difficult to locate the charging column and fire effectively on it.

But it is one matter for the besieger to pass through the intervals and take the city, and another to take the forts. They are as a rule protected by barbed-wire entanglements, intended to delay the charging infantry, and to hold it under fire from the fort and from trenches immediately protecting the fort. After the barbed wire has been cut or blown up by land torpedoes, built especially to smash such obstructions, the charging columns have to pass over mined ground. The usual mines are fougasses, explosives fired electrically from the fort, which throw tons of rock or other missiles into the air. If these barriers are surmounted the charging troops must face a counter-charge from infantry held in trenches immediately protecting the fort.

If the enemy's soldiers finally get at close quarters with the fort, they find it surrounded by a deep ditch, thirty feet wide, filled with water, and defended by machine guns trained lengthwise along the ditch, and infantry fire from positions along the ramparts inside the fort.

When Isolated and Besieged.

While the fort is powerfully equipped to protect itself from direct assault, its fall is a matter of time when it is isolated and besieged. The ring of detached forts is supplied by the belt line railroad, and if this is in the hands of the enemy, supplies, ammunition, and men to fill the places of the dead in the garrison cannot be obtained.

According to the French theory, the artillery attack on intrenchments or fortifications should be kept up until the charging troops are hand to hand with the enemy and ready to use the bayonet. Some of their commanders hold that the fire on the enemy's works should be continued even if 50 per cent. of the charging column is sacrificed under the fire of its own supporting artillery. If such a fire is not used to make it impossible for the intrenched enemy to handle their own guns, or impossible because of the dust and the vapor from smoke-producing shells to sight them, they hold that the enemy's fire would cause twice the loss to the advancing soldiers that the fire of the guns behind them would cause.

EXODUS FROM PARIS.

Americans Rush to Ports—French Residents Start for the South.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—As the transportation of troops on the various railroad lines grows less, train service will be doubled or tripled in order to permit of the departure of foreigners from France.

The exodus of Americans from Paris continues, while many French residents are also beginning to leave the capital. All the trains for the South of France are crowded daily.

FRENCH DENY AIR ATTACK.

Embassy Replies to Charge That Nuremberg Was Bombarded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The French Embassy today issued a statement saying:

"In an interview attributed to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, it is stated this morning that 'on the first day of the war French aeroplanes bombarded the open city of Nuremberg.'

"French aeroplanes did nothing of the sort. Any one will understand that if they had tried any such attempt they would not have taken for their aim a city whose fate was absolutely immaterial in the impending struggle.

"The accusation is palpably unjustified."

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3 Pairs Heavy Shoes
1 Pair Lightweight (black) Shoes
1 Pair Oxfords or Pumps
1 Pair Rubber Hip Boots
1 Pair Rubber Shoes
1 Pair Bedroom Slippers
1 Bathrobe—1 Sweater.

De Pinna is prepared with complete outfits as above, conforming in every way to the latest requirements.

Time to Select

The moment to select is at hand—in order to secure the promptest delivery.

Ample latitude is afforded, in the De Pinna ready-to-wear and custom departments, for the young man to satisfy his individual taste in the matter of selection.

Clothes modelled from prevailing English styles, from exclusive fabrics and tailored in a manner that appeals to the younger generation.

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Haberdashery Shop for Young Men

The prevailing taste of college men is reflected in this haberdashery shop, conducted exclusively for young men.

Neckwear, shirts and underwear presenting those particular ideas which they appreciate—and have difficulty in finding.

"Anniped" Shoes for School

Made after many seasons' experience with the requirements of young men and boys—and knowing the shortcomings of the average "school shoe."

An "Anniped" shoe for every college and school purpose.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

LOUVAIN SHOOTING LAID TO BOY—JAPAN LANDS TROOPS IN CHINA

SAYS BOY STARTED LOUVAIN KILLINGS

American Traveler Brings to London the German Version of the Tragedy.

A CONSPIRACY OF YOUTHS

Germans Repulsed Concerted Attack, and Retaliated with Fire and Sword.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—From a returned American, who has authentic German sources of information, comes this account of the affair at Louvain:

"When Louvain was taken by the Germans on Aug. 17 the townspeople submitted quietly. There had been a series of savage reprisals on villages east of Louvain and part of Tirlemont had been burned by the German troops. Following their regular custom, the Germans seized in Louvain three hostages, the Burgomaster and two eminent citizens. These they held on peril of their lives for the good behavior of the town.

"During the two or three days in which the German Armies were passing through, there were several isolated cases of shooting at troops. The franctireurs were arrested and shot on the spot, and the Germans passed on, leaving a garrison in charge of the town.

On the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 24, the son of one of the hostages, a boy of 15 or 16 years old, stood talking to the German commandant in the public square, which was bordered by the Hôtel de Ville and the old Church of St. Pierre. Suddenly the boy drew a revolver and shot the German dead. This seems to have been a signal, for immediately concerted firing is said to have begun from the roofs and windows surrounding the square. Some German officers say the townspeople even had a mitrailleuse, which they trained on the troops. The Germans rallied, seized the houses from which the firing proceeded, and started a general slaughter. The attack seems to have been the result of a conspiracy, and the franc tireurs were mainly young boys of 14 or 15 years.

In the first conflagration perhaps half of the town was burned. The inhabitants, except those who had been killed in the first attack or executed by firing squads, were herded out of town. Thursday afternoon a number of men and boys came back into the unburned quarter and started another attack on the troops. The Germans seized all the men found in this district and took them to a concentration camp. All those identified as having taken part in the firing were executed.

After these reprisals the Germans systematically burned the rest of the town. Americans who passed through Louvain Thursday evening report that the Hôtel de Ville, the pride of Louvain and one of the greatest Gothic monuments in the Low Countries, was still standing. It must have been seared by the fire, however, and its fine Gothic tracery is probably ruined. The Church of St. Pierre, opposite, had been burned, and its walls had fallen in. The main building of the university, the library, and the ancient Church of St. Gudule were all in ruins.

WOUNDED CROWD ROUEN.

Trainloads of British Soldiers Taken to Hospital Camp.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROUEN, Aug. 30.—For the last three days Rouen has been a city of the wounded. I arrived last evening a quarter of an hour after a train from Amiens carrying British and French wounded men from Mons and Charleroi. [Excision here by censor.]

I have just been over the British hospital camp. Many are lying there very severely wounded, but all are cheerful and are vowing vengeance. Women are sending cartloads of fruit and flowers to the camp every day. Trainloads of wounded are arriving and being taken by the Red Cross on trams and stretchers to the hospital camp.

I was at the station this morning when a detachment of British arrived from the front. The Major, badly injured, was exchanging jokes with the wounded soldiers. Smiling, he said all that he wanted was coffee. Everybody immediately rushed off and returned with coffee and cider.

A member of the Fusiliers told me that on Wednesday the regiment was lined up for breakfast when German artillery started shelling it. Perfect order was maintained by the men, who began building earthworks, which, however, were knocked down as soon as finished. Finally the regiment was forced to retire owing to the superior numbers of the Germans. It suffered the loss of three companies during retreat. British soldiers who fought at Mons tell me that while digging trenches they were forced to lie still under fire and do nothing but deliver a few bayonet charges. One man said:

"The bayonet dash was a glorious relief after galling inaction. Our fellows dashed at them as if doing a 100 yards' sprint. The Germans looked sick at the sight of cold steel, as they always do. Then they turned and ran, some throwing away their rifles. We would have liked to chase them forever, but were called back. I got in a stab at a German and told him to pass it on to the Kaiser."

The order to retire was a bitter disappointment. Another soldier said:

"It was bad enough to lie still with German shells doing the nasty all around, but to fall back and let the infantry pot us was the limit. I consoled myself with the thought that perhaps I would be in the procession when the Kaiser is taken in chains from the Mansion House to the Chelsea Pensioners' Home."

It is the general opinion among the soldiers that the German artillery was very efficient, but their heavily massed infantry not much good.

"They are led to slaughter in droves," remarked one British soldier who told stories of atrocities which he saw before retirement. Several men who fought at Mons say they saw Germans advancing behind a shield of women and children.

Many homeless refugees from Belgium and North France are passing through Rouen, including many women and children. Every one agrees on the splendid work of the British Red Cross, two sections of which are reported missing. The Germans' losses in the above-mentioned fights were enormous.

DENOUNCES GERMANS HERE.

Paris Temps Says They Are Trying to Sow Discord Among Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—An editorial in the Temps last night commented on an interview said to have been given in New York by an anonymous diplomatist who prophesied that the Kaiser would propose peace in two months, as an indication of the German campaign in America, in collaboration with the rich German element there.

"The object of these efforts," says the editorial, "is to act on the pacific element in both hemispheres to bring public opinion in France, England, and Russia to discuss the profits of individual peace without heeding the interests of other associates. This manoeuvre should be denounced without delay. German knavery is too clearly established to allow further deceit to be possible. The Kaiser's advances, which England repelled, and the falsification of the diplomatic correspondence between London and Berlin on the eve of war were vain expedients to excite suspicion among the Allies. Their union remains indissoluble, their conviction of final victory unshakable. They will not make peace except by common agreement, when the barbarians are rendered incapable of further attempts against humanity and civilization."

SERVIAN STORY OF HORROR.

Many Atrocities by Retreating Austrians Charged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Servian cables state that during their retreat the Austrians behaved very cruelly.

Twenty corpses were found in one place greatly disfigured.

The Austrians took from villages influential people and killed them for no cause, first shooting them and then using the bayonet.

At the village of Bresgaka men, women, and children were bayoneted.

At Loznitsa they demanded a sum of money, threatening if it was not forthcoming that they would burn the village. The money was given, but after payment they burned the village.

NISH, Servia, Aug. 30.—Servian troops entering ——— [name of town deleted by censor] found that half the town had been pillaged by the Austrians.

In two of the main streets every house had been looted and some of them burned. In one house were found the bodies of twenty girls. Sixty Servian prisoners are said to have been executed.

FEAR ANARCHY IN ALBANIA.

Italy Ready to Aid Fugitives if Prince William Leaves.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Barri, Italy, says that the Italian Government has arranged for the transportation of 10,000 fugitives who wish to leave Albania as soon as Prince William of Wied departs, as they fear anarchy.

Prince William has asked Italy to leave the armored yacht Mysuratta at his disposal, as he may be forced to abandon the throne at any moment.

WOUNDED REACH LONDON.

Crowds Cheer Them as They Are Taken from the Trains.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—Considerable numbers of British wounded arrived here last night by way of Southampton and were sent to the London hospitals and to the hospital at Woolwich. The crowds which gathered to see the men taken from the train gave them a tremendous ovation.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, visited Chatham on Sunday and inspected the cruiser and torpedo boat destroyers damaged in the fight off Heligoland. He congratulated the officers and men on their splendid behavior.

CHARGES DELAY BY KRUPPS.

Guns for Namur Forts Bought, but Not Delivered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I am informed from reliable sources that heavy artillery for the Namur forts was ordered a long time ago from the Krupps, but the Germans postponed delivery.

CANADA BARS AVIATORS.

Gov. Glynn Asked to Prevent Them from Crossing the Border.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—A request from the Canadian military authorities that Gov. Glynn take steps to prevent aviators from this State flying into the Dominion was referred to the Federal authorities today on orders from the Governor.

The request was prompted, the Canadians say, by their fear of activities by spies.

CANADIAN TROOP DELAYED.

Disembarks at Quebec to Await a Military Transport.

QUEBEC, Aug. 30.—The Princess Patricia Regiment arrived here last night on the steamship Megantic. The troops disembarked here and will not proceed on the Megantic, as it is understood they will go on a transport instead of a passenger vessel. The regiment will go into camp at Levis for the present.

JAPAN LANDS TROOPS NEAR KIAO-CHAU

Ashore at Several Points—No Bombardment of Tsing-Tau Yet Attempted.

FORTS FIRE AT DESTROYER

Japanese Do Not Expect Victory Before End of November—Revolutionists Again Active in Peking.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-tsin today says that Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiao-Chau.

TSING-TAU, Aug. 30.—Reports that buildings here and the Tsing-Tau railway bridge have been dynamited by the Germans are incorrect. There has been no Japanese bombardment of the city as yet. The forts fired seven shots today at a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer.

The crew of the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth has been ordered to return to Tsing-Tau, (probably from Shanghai or Tien-tsin,) but has been prevented from so doing by the Chinese authorities, who are endeavoring to maintain neutrality.

TOKIO, Aug. 30.—Military experts here are said not to expect the fall of Kiao-Chau before the end of November unless by the voluntary capitulation of the Germans. The defenses are reported to be most formidable and virtually impregnable from the sea. The land fortifications do not follow the usual German methods, but resemble those at Port Arthur. There are three lines of these defenses.

The food supply in Kiao-Chau is said to be ample for three months.

PEKING, Aug. 30.—A leaflet based on an alleged statement in Japanese newspapers that Japan intended to make China a dependency was distributed in the streets of Peking today. It stated that every Chinese should sacrifice his life rather than accept domination by Japan. The police attempted to suppress the leaflet and arrest the distributors, some of whom belong to the better class of Chinese.

The Government sent a circular to the foreign embassies and legations today calling attention to the return of revolutionists to China with the object of taking advantage of the present situation. The circular asks the diplomats to prevent revolutionists from being harbored in the foreign settlements.

NO UNEASINESS OVER JAPAN.

Washington Refuses to Get Excited Over Senator Lewis's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The statement issued last night by Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, indicating that the President feared complications affecting the Philippines as a result of the war between Germany and Japan, did not cause any excitement in Washington today. The general impression seemed to coincide with statements already made at the White House that Japanese assurances of the scope to which Japan intended to limit the war were accepted as satisfactory.

A prominent and particularly well-informed Democratic Senator of the Committee on Foreign Relations said tonight that he had heard nothing, either in committee, in the cloakrooms, or at the White House, suggesting the least uneasiness as to affairs in the Orient. He said that the Democratic conference that would assemble on Wednesday was simply for the purpose of perfecting plans for the prompt adjournment of Congress. Adjournment, the Senator hoped, would come about Sept. 20.

The only way in which the war would affect the Philippines, said the Senator, was perhaps in the same way it was already affecting the United States—by curtailing the customs receipts. About half of the insular revenues come from customs, and as imports are largely carried in German bottoms there would be heavy declines in revenue that might result in a deficit to be made up. But the insular customs duties, except as they affect the United States directly, are subject to local legislation and would not prolong the session of Congress.

BELGIAN APPEAL TO BRITISH.

Special Royal Commission Will Report Alleged German Atrocities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—King Albert has nominated a special commission to communicate personally to the British Government the list of atrocities alleged to have been committed upon the Belgians by the Germans and to set forth the wretched condition in which their heroic resistance has reduced a large part of the Belgian people.

Every story of German savagery has been investigated by a commission of Judges and lawyers, and British representatives have taken part in the inquiries and been present at the making of depositions. The Minister of Justice, who presided at the inquiries, accompanies the mission.

The Commissioners dispatched by the King are H. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, and L. de Sadeleer, Emile Vandervelde, and Paul Hymans, Ministers of State. Mme. Vandervelde bears a special letter of appeal from the Queen to the women of Great Britain. Her object, with the Queen's authority, is to put herself in communication with British committees for the relief of Belgian refugees and to assist them with the weight of her personal testimony in obtaining sufficient funds not only to relieve immediate distress but to prepare for the immense labor, to be undertaken later, of repatriating homeless and ruined families.

BOSTON GERMANS PROTEST.

Condemn Press at Mass Meeting—Irish Leader Among Speakers.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The "attitude of a large part of the American press in the present European crisis," was condemned as "unfair" in resolutions adopted at a meeting of 3,000 German-Americans and others in Faneuil Hall today.

Among the speakers were Prof. John Albrecht Walz of Harvard, Matthew Cummings, ex-President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Carl G. Fredin, an editor, of Worcester. Mr. Cummings expressed the belief that the real sympathies of the Irish were with the German people, and Mr. Fredin thought that if Sweden had a larger army and navy she would be fighting alongside of Germany.

THREE BIG BLUNDERS IN FRENCH CAMPAIGN

Failed to Sense Foe's Belgium Move, Relied on Namur, and Wasted Strength on Alsace.

TOO FEW MEN AT CHARLEROI

Breaking of Weak Lines in Belgium Forced Allies to Fight on Defensive Thereafter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Nation, published today, says editorially:

"Secrecy in war time has its uses, above all at the opening of the campaign when the General Staff may have some daring and original plan which it hopes the enemy may not divine.

"Such secrecy as our censorship is practicing is a policy suicidal in a country which depends on the good will of volunteer and the steadiness of public opinion. It shows panic, it damps enthusiasm, and it begets a sense of apathy.

"The enemy, who is pressing hard on our retreating armies, knows only too well where they are. No secrecy in London will embarrass him.

"Self-respect in such a situation requires the unvarnished truth. When the country realizes how grave the situation is in the western area it may be trusted to do its duty.

"What is serious is not that numbers have fallen, that the allied armies have retreated from Belgium, and that the reckless French invasion of Alsace-Lorraine has been repulsed with terribly severe losses. The really serious fact, to our mind, is that the French offensive has everywhere failed and Gen. Joffre's plans have for the moment been ruined.

"That may not at first thought convey the full meaning. To measure its significance we must recollect that the thinking, the disposal, and the training of the French Army is based on the idea that the offensive is warfare and that nothing else is warfare.

"Foiled in the offensive and reduced to fighting on line after line a purely defensive battle, the French Army will be put to a test which it had not expected and for which it may be unprepared. It must give up all thought of dashing forward into Belgium or sideways into Alsace. It is fighting now simply to defend the roads to Paris. It can show its characteristic dash and daring no longer in its general strategy, but solely in the tactics of the battlefield.

"The issue of the western campaign now depends on the coolness and doggedness of the resistance which will force the enemy to buy every mile of his advance with more men than he can spare.

Politics in Alsace Dash.

"Politics play a larger part in the war than most soldiers care to admit. We suspect that the motive for the French offensive in Alsace-Lorraine was largely political. Every success there, however trivial, would fill the mind of the dullest French soldier with hope and confidence. The armies which took Mülhausen and got astride the line from Metz to Strassburg were wiping out 1870, and in a word achieving 'La Ravanche.'

"To create such impression would be invaluable at the opening of a campaign. It is possible that the French expected an attack from Metz. More probably they hoped to use the Lorraine army to envelop the German left, and since the great fortresses of Metz and Strassburg had to be dealt with, we must suppose that this was a large army of anything over three corps.

"We know only that it has been heavily defeated, has lost many prisoners and much of its artillery, (the Germans say 10,000 men and 150 guns,) and has been driven back into French territory, leaving Luneville in the enemy's hands.

"The military position has here been ruined by politics, for obviously this force, or most of it, was required in the north.

"On the other hand, the Belgian campaign has suffered from a neglect of the political, or shall we say human, factor. It is pretty generally known now that the Belgians are discontented because they feel that the Allies have left them in the lurch. Why, they ask, have the French gone invading Alsace and why were the British detailed for the defense of Northern France, while no one has helped to protect Central Belgium?

"We are not criticising these arrangements, which may have been based on a very brilliant plan. In fact, they have worked badly and the consequences must be traced. The result of allowing the Belgians' cause for this bitterness was first that their field army did only moderately well before Louvain, and worse still, that Namur has (more or less) fallen with disconcerting ease.

Expected Too Much of Namur.

"It is quite likely that good politics in this part of the field would also have been good strategy. If even a few French and British divisions had been spared to assist the Belgians their spirits might not have flagged, and Namur might have held out for weeks or months instead of days.

"We incline to think that too much was expected of Namur, because too much was made of the resistance of Liege. We know now that the first attack on Liege was made, not by three army corps, but only by a body of covering troops, half mobilized and hastily rushed forward.

"A ring fortress is no stronger than the weakest of its single forts, and if one is taken the central town can be rushed and any co-ordinated defense disorganized. That happened slowly at Liege, rapidly at Namur, and we must be prepared to see it happen again.

"To sum up this attempt in a guess at the reason of a failure in this first round of the campaign, Gen. Joffre failed to reckon on a mass movement through Brussels, counted on Namur to stop a mass movement down the Meuse, and spent in the invasion of Lorraine and the effort to turn the German left the forces which were really required to deal with the German right.

"This German right encountered stubborn and successful resistance from the British at Mons. The gallantry of our men, however, could not save the battle.

"The French at Charleroi, in spite of the obstinate courage which they showed in taking the town again and again after the first repulse, were not in adequate numbers.

"The centre was driven in, and meanwhile the allied right was in peril. The Belgians had failed to hold Namur, the key to the Meuse. Two separate offensives to the westward (of which we know no details) against the German armies of the Ardennes and from Luxemburg were simultaneously repulsed.

"No choice remained. The offensive has been everywhere abandoned, and the Allies have fallen back on the first line within the French frontier and have now been driven behind it.

Bad Record for Week's Fighting.

"It is a bad record for a week's work, and it means that the whole conception of the western campaign must be revised.

"The Germans are evidently in vast numbers. They are moving with surprising rapidity; they are prepared to lose heavily. We may as well dismiss at once all the tales, too eagerly believed, about their defective commissariat and the discouragement of the men.

"It is likely that the Allies may be driven back in a day or two upon the second line of defense, La Fere-Laon-Reims-Chalons.

"Provided there is no demoralization, the defense becomes gradually easier as the allied communications are shortened and those of the invaders are lengthened. Antwerp may be helped from Ostend, and in the east Verdun is already enterprising in its threats upon the German left. It will be a long and difficult campaign.

"We may congratulate ourselves that the Russian advance into Prussia has begun rapidly and well, and may before many weeks are over create a danger for Berlin, which will relieve the pressure on Paris. But we must not leave it to the Cossacks to save the liberty of the west.

"We are involved in a capital struggle, and our safety, as well as our honor, requires us to take our adequate share in it. Lord Kitchener's half a million men are needed, and they are needed at once."

A LITTLE PHILOSOPHY

Some men are driven to success by the prospect of emolument and fame.

Other men fail of success because the selfsame prospect is a distraction which interferes with concentrated effort.

Our greatest success came when we were so busy that we simply had to make good or bust—and we simply couldn't bust.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BRITISH LOST 29 IN NAVAL BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

confused fighting which followed, and, in company with the light cruiser squadron, contributed to the sinking of the cruiser Mainz.

"In these encounters her speed was reduced to ten knots and many of her guns were disabled, and at 1 o'clock she was about to be attacked by two other cruisers of the Coeln class, when the battle cruiser squadron most opportunely arrived and pursued and sank these new antagonists.

New Ship Wins Laurels.

"The armored protection, speed and fighting qualities of the light cruisers of this class have now been vindicated, and this is satisfactory, in view of the fact that a large number of these valuable and unique vessels will join the fleet in the next few months. It must be remembered that she had only been commissioned a few days before as an emergency ship and that the officers and crew were new to each other and to her. In these circumstances the series of actions which they fought during the morning was extremely creditable, and add another page to the annals of a famous ship.

"Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the eighteen or twenty boats that were rounded up and attacked were well punished, and only saved themselves by scattered flight. The superior gunpower and strength of the British destroyers, ship for ship, was conclusively demonstrated. The destroyers themselves did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers, both with guns and torpedoes, with hardihood, and two of them got knocked about in the process.

"Intercepted German signals and other information from German sources confirm the report of Rear Admiral Beatty as to the sinking of a third German cruiser, which now appears to have been the Ariadne.

Say Officers Shot Their Men.

"The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavoring to save as many as possible of the drowning German sailors. British officers present vouch for the fact that German officers were observed firing with pistols at their own men in the water and that several were shot before their eyes.

"Under these peculiar circumstances one destroyer was actually picking up the wounded with her boats when she was driven off by the approach of another German cruiser and had to leave two of her boats containing one officer and nine men behind. It was feared that these had been made prisoners, but happily a submarine arrived and brought the British party home.

"As it was not possible to accommodate the thirty Germans in the submarine they were allowed to return to Germany in a boat under the charge of a German Lieutenant who was not wounded. The complements of the five German vessels known to have been sunk aggregated about 1,200 officers and men, all of whom, with the exception of these thirty and about 300 wounded and unwounded prisoners, perished. Besides, there was a loss which must have been severe on board the German torpedo boats and the other cruisers which did not sink during action.

The total British casualties amounted to sixty-nine killed and wounded, among whom, however, must be included in the killed two officers of exceptional merit, Lieut. Commander Nigel K. W. Barttelot and Lieut. Eric W. P. Westacott. All the British ships will be fit for service in a week or ten days.

"The First Lord of the Admiralty has telegraphed to the American Ambassador at Berlin desiring him to inform Grand Admiral von Tirpitz that his son has been saved and is not wounded."

The official report then enumerates the British casualties in the following statement:

"The light cruiser Arethusa lost Lieut. Eric Westacott and nine men killed, four men seriously wounded, and Lieut. Robinson and eleven men wounded, but not seriously.

"The torpedo boat destroyer Liberty lost Lieut. Commander Barttelot and six men killed, one man who has since died from wounds, one dangerously wounded, five seriously wounded, and five slightly wounded.

"The destroyer Laurel suffered ten men killed, one has since died of his wounds, two men dangerously wounded, seven seriously wounded, and two slightly wounded."

Aeroplane Gave Warning.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Liberty, one of the British destroyers which took part in the battle off Heligoland, was hit by a shell which shattered her mast and tore away part of her bridge, first of all, and then smashed her searchlights and killed her commander, Lieut. Commander Nigel K. W. Barttelot, and William Butcher, her signalman. Their deaths were instantaneous.

Accounts of the battle say it was perfect in execution as well as in plan. Led by the Fearless, a small detachment of destroyers crept within the German lines at dawn between Heligoland and the German coast. An aeroplane sighted them and gave the news to the Germans, whose destroyers came out. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea, where other destroyers were waiting, spread out in fan shape.

A small engagement followed, and then the German cruisers came out. The British light cruiser Arethusa, after a sighting shot, got her range splendidly, and hit the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers, demolishing it. The Arethusa then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her aim was excellent. She hit a German cruiser, which at once burst into smoke and flame. But soon afterward a German shot did some damage to the engine room of the Arethusa.

During one of the hottest phases of the fight two British destroyers got in between two German cruisers, which feared to fire upon the Britishers lest the hit each other, while four other destroyers engaged a third German cruiser and put her out of action. One British cruiser was hit nineteen times, but sustained no serious damage.

Battle Cruisers Appear.

The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a grand fight. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The Laertes was hit amidships, a hole was shot through her funnel, her forward guns were damaged, and she also received a shell in the dynamo room and a shot aft, which wrecked her cabin.

It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruisers appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting, and their execution was deadly. The first shot from one of the British battle cruisers sank a German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer.

The German fleet then turned and fled in the direction of Cuxhaven, but they were pursued by the British destroyers, which did terrible execution with their 4-inch guns.

Say Only Four Were Sunk.

The German official statement of the battle says the German cruisers Ariadne, Coeln, and Mainz, and one torpedo boat were sunk.

A dispatch received here by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin gives an official statement concerning the naval battle off Heligoland. It says:

"The naval engagement near Heligoland is treated by the press as being without significance and as an occurrance which cannot affect the general situation. The fighting took place, apparently, within the range of the Heligoland forts, which, however, were unable to use their guns, owing to the thick weather.

"The German Emperor and Empress met at Badnassau yesterday at the residence of Baron von Stein. Their Majesties spent some time visiting the wounded and expressing their sympathy for them."

HOW FLEET WAS TRAPPED.

British Sailor Describes the "Baiting" Process in the Sea Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARWICH, England, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—On the arrival here of British ships which took part in the Heligoland engagement I learned an interesting story of how the fight had been planned.

A few days ago three Commodores met on land and conceived and decided upon the whole plan of trapping the enemy, which was skulking under the protection of the German Gibraltar of Heligoland.

Almost immediately afterward the three flotillas, the First, Third, and Ninth, received orders to prepare for sea with enough oil and provisions on board for a much longer trip than was usually contemplated. On Thursday morning the boats moved out, the destination unknown.

From a man who was on one of the leading vessels I learned the following details of the fight. It was about 4 o'clock Friday morning when the vessels crept stealthily through the mist-softened dawn, feeling their way toward the great German fortresses and threading a path through the seas that must have been swarming with mines.

Still, they got unobserved well within the range of the much-vaunted siege guns. Outside, hidden by mist, was the trap, and the bait was slowly pushed temptingly forward, till at last it got the attention of the German boats, which thought they were perfectly secure under the protection of their own land defenses.

No Fun to be the Bait.

"And then we led them on," said my informant. "What a game it was! I support you have never known what it is to be the bait; just the bait to be shot at. Live bait, mind ye. Well, it ain't the best job in the world, but it's devilish exciting.

"We got so near that they jolly well had to take notice of us. Then the fun began. It is not nice waiting for the first shot; it gets a bit on your nerves, but once we had got the first shot at us it did not seem to matter whether we were blown up or blown down.

Fought Their Prisoners.

"It wasn't for us to stand upon a pitched battle because we were the blooming bait, but we gave it to 'em for all that. Their guns were bigger than ours, but that didn't matter. They couldn't shoot like our chaps.

"A German cruiser came out and fired on the Fearless. We made a running fight to egg them on. Two other German cruisers came out and a couple of torpedo boats and a destroyer. They all had a pop at us, but we gave 'em all they wanted. They dropped into our little game and didn't know we held the trump cards.

"Then the smaller boats of our flotilla began to buzz around. We had drawn them out all right, and the Commodore signaled for general action. Then the flotillas commenced to close around.

Fearless Sinks a Cruiser.

"By this time the Fearless was in the thick of it. All her guns were in action and the boys landed their shots grand. We sent one of the cruisers to the bottom and looked round for more. The Arthusa was having a rough time of it. A couple of the enemy's torpedo boats were pounding away at her, and she was being badly pressed. The fire was terrific; the shells were bursting all round.

"In dashed the Fearless and threw all her weight into the fight. She manoeuvred grand and managed to send one of the torpedo boats below. This was the second to her credit, and didn't the boys cheer!

"What was it like? Well, I've never been to hell, but I should think it was a bit like it. The shots were flying in all directions and the shells as well. It was a good job. They didn't all hit us or half of them, for that matter. Shortly afterward the Mainz burst into flames, apparently as the result of an explosion caused by a well-directed shell.

"The whole ship seemed suddenly to be enveloped in flames. I could not say which of the destroyers inflicted the mortal blow, but they gathered round like flies to rescue the German sailors in the water."

The Fearless was struck nineteen times, but for the number of hits scored the damage was ridiculously small.

KAISER WON'T RISK FLEET.

Not to be Tempted Into Foolhardiness, Says Cologne Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired article, says Great Britain calculates on the German fleet, on account of its fighting courage, being tempted to risk itself in a foolhardy manner, but that the German naval authorities will not fulfill the English expectations.

MERCHANTMAN IN FIGHT.

Norwegian Ship in Hail of Shells During Heligoland Battle.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Telegraph's Stockholm correspondent tells an exciting story of the Norwegian vessel King Guttorm, which was caught in the Heligoland sea fight.

"Suddenly," the correspondent says, "the King Guttorm heard a heavy cannonade from the north, and a few minutes later the German and British fleets turned up, steaming straight toward her, pouring forth a fierce and continuous fire.

"The weather was calm, but the dense smoke from the funnels of the warships lay like black clouds above the sea. The King Guttorm was completely surrounded and the terror-stricken crew found themselves in the midst of a shower of shells—literally a hailstorm. The crew believed their end was near when the steamer's stern was struck by a projectile which penetrated her hull without, however, going through.

"Many of the King Guttorm's plates were penetrated, her funnel was damaged, and even her flagstaff was brought down. Several members of the crew were wounded. The sailors say they saw many Germans killed.

"After an hour the German warships withdrew from the fight and the English soon ceased their pursuit. The Norwegian vessel showed her flag and escaped toward Christianssund, where her wounded were taken to a hospital, and are now out of danger.

COMMANDS ALLIED FLEETS.

French Vice Admiral Heads Combined Forces in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The official information bureau announces that Vice Admiral Augustine Boue de Lapeyrere, Commander in Chief of the French Navy, has assumed command of the combined Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean.

As a consequence Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, who is senior to the French Admiral, has given over his command of the British Mediterranean fleet.

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ENGLAND IS ANXIOUS FOR OUR GOOD WILL

Press and Public Eager for the United States to View the War as a Fight on Autocracy.

VALUE AMERICAN OPINION

Britain Realizing the Part Washington Is Likely to Play When the Peace Settlement Comes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—England is grateful for America's favorable opinion which the numerous dispatches to the London newspapers described as being almost wholly on the side of the Allies. To England one curious development of this war is that American public opinion has become something of very appreciable value. Hitherto in great world questions America's opinion has amounted to little and has received slight consideration. Now, however, the good will of the United States is eagerly sought, and it is realized that when the end comes Washington will play an important part in the settling.

England is not asking for direct American support, fully realizing that America's duty is strict neutrality, but the Governments of the Allies, the public men, and the newspapers urge America to realize that this is a fight against autocracy and military dictatorship, which, if it ends successfully for the Kaiser, leaves America in a dangerous position.

Fear Ship Purchases.

The only point of irritation which has appeared here is the possibility of German ships being transferred to the American flag and transporting food to Holland, whence it will be shipped to the German Army. It is considered that this is a doubtful question of pure neutrality. Some commentators profess some agitation on this point, while others take the view that America can be depended on to observe all the proprieties.

England is naturally anxious that no food be shipped to Germany through Holland, as it is no small part of the Allies' plans to starve Germany should the war be long drawn out.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, writing to the newspapers, answers some critics by saying that he cannot see the advantage of endeavoring to end the war by starving millions of women and children who are in nowise responsible for it.

The Spectator thus admirably sums what appears to be the general opinion:

"Although we are very grateful for the strong moral support of the Americans, we must not, whatever our extremities may be in the struggle before us, look for anything more than good wishes from the United States. Her proper course, her natural course, the course which is prescribed by international duty, as well as by self-interest, is to remain neutral in the strictest possible sense of the word."

America and Japan.

Another "American" phase of the war is seen in the Japanese action. It is generally recognized that America's agitation concerning it is perfectly justifiable, and it is quite obvious that English public opinion will demand that Japan fulfill all her obligations and engagements, particularly as to returning Kiao-Chau to China. There is keen desire on the part of the Allies fully to impress America regarding German atrocities.

The London newspapers reproduce American editorial comment deploring the Zeppelin attack on Antwerp, and indicating wholesale American criticism. There are countless charges appearing in the English and French press of horrible German atrocities. The more conservative commentators reserve their opinion regarding these charges—considering them something to be expected in time of war—and waiting for specific proof, but there is no concealing the fact that there is the bitterest feeling over such things as the Zeppelin attack and the destruction of Louvain.

DISCOUNTS ALARMIST STORIES.

London Military Critic Holds the Situation Not Discouraging.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Moring Post's military expert says this morning:

"All the information regarding the situation in the north of France which was received up to Friday night had reference to fighting which had taken place Wednesday in the neighborhood of the line from Cambrai to Le Cateau.

"The view, based on this information on Saturday morning, was that our army was occupying good positions slightly in the rear of the scene of Wednesday's fighting. There was no report to indicate that anything in particular had happened elsewhere along the northern front except on the Meuse, where heavy fighting was stated to have resulted in favor of the French.

"The absence of any definite information gave rise, however, to some natural uneasiness during Saturday.

"The situation of the armies on Wednesday night gave reason to expect that fighting would be resumed Thursday. If nothing had happened, it would be simple to issue a statement to that effect. On the other hand, if there had been any fighting on Thursday, it must have been known to Mr. Asquith when he made the announcement in the House Friday, which indicated no change in the situation as described by him on the previous day, and it was natural to suppose that he would have made some allusion to it if it had actually occurred.

"Still in a time of general anxiety such as exists at present, people are apt not to think clearly or to deduce reasonable conclusions from scanty information.

"The appearance of the Sunday morning papers, therefore, was awaited with considerable uneasiness. The public mind being in this state of tension, general consternation and alarm were caused by the publication of a dispatch from a correspondent of a London newspaper giving graphic details of scenes he had witnessed in the course of the previous four days in the north of France.

"The narrative gives a picturesque description of a state of affairs which is apt to follow severe fighting, but a critical examination of the statements gives reason to think that they are exaggerated and that some of the conclusions at which the writer arrived were erroneous.

"He sets out by implying that the stragglers he had seen were fragments of a broken army. He writes of units of broken bits. The impression conveyed by a cursory perusal is that the expeditionary force had been beaten and dispersed. A closer examination throws considerable doubt on any such conclusion and suggests the idea that the writer's nerves were considerably shaken by the unaccustomed scenes he had witnessed—scenes which are inseparable from war.

"His language was that of intense excitement, and not that in which a cool-headed person would be likely to announce what would practically be a communicate the writer's excitement, but not to assist in forming calm judgment. It is the language of exaggeration, surmise, and ignorance of prime facts.

"In the end the sum of the statements amounts to this: That the army had suffered terrible losses and required immediate and immense reinforcements. This we were already aware of, and Lord Kitchener stated in the House on Friday that all the wastage in the army in France has been immediately filled in and there are some 12,000 men waiting for that purpose on the lines of communication.

"The account is irreconcilable with all the official statements on the subject, and it is inconceivable that the latter would be designed deliberately to mislead the public if matters were so desperate as the writer describes.

"The whole story is discredited by the surmise with which it concludes:

"'Whether the Chief of the German General Staff, after reckoning up his losses, will find that he has enough men left to attempt a further assault with any hope of success is more doubtful. His army has made a colossal effort and moved with extraordinary speed; it is possible that its limits have been reached.'

"There would be no such hesitation as suggested, however great the German losses are, if the state of the expeditionary force were anything like that described."

TURKEY EXPECTED TO ATTACK GREECE

Triple Entente Then Would Send Fleet to Destroy Her Ships and Germany's.

DECLARATION OF WAR NEAR

British Government Has Warned Turkey That She Will Be Signing Her Own Death Warrant.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent in an article printed today says:

"Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days—possibly a few hours.

"All efforts of the powers in the Triple Entente have failed, and the London Embassy admits the situation is very grave. The military party, now dominant in Constantinople, has reached the conclusion that the present is the best time to secure the restoration of Macedonia and the Aegean Islands.

"German officers and men are being poured into Constantinople to help the Turkish Army and Navy. Turkey apparently counts on the Balkan States quarreling among themselves while Turkey fights Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as a hostile act by the Triple Entente, which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.

"The British Government has warned Turkey plainly that in starting any campaign at this time she signs her own death warrant."

CLAIMS TURKEY AS ALLY.

Germany Says Porte Will Join Her Against Russia and England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The most significant of all messages received via the Sayville radio route from Berlin was made public today by the German Embassy in Washington. According to this message, which came to the embassy early this morning from the Foreign Office in Berlin, Turkey is going to participate in the European war as an ally of Germany and Austria against Russia and England, and there are hints in the dispatch of "fatal consequences" to England from her Moslem subjects.

The dispatch also brought information that John Burns, who resigned from the Asquith Ministry, in which he held the post of President of the Board of Trade, because he was opposed to Great Britain becoming involved in the European war, has made a speech against the policy of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and that this has created a deep impression. No allusion to such a speech by Mr. Burns in criticism of Sir Edward Grey had been received from England through any of the regular news channels.

The dispatch to the embassy follows:

"Former Minister Burns's speech against Grey's policy causes deep impression; hints fatal consequences from Mohammedan subjects.

"News from Constantinople foreshadows the active participation of Turkey against Russia and England.

"Prof. Delbrueck explains unheard-of unanimity of Germans by the conviction that a struggle for life has been forced upon them.

"The East Prussian authorities recall fugitives after great victory at Gilgenburg."

A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, said tonight that he had received no word from his Government indicating that it intended to join the European conflict. He said he had not heard from his Government for several weeks, possibly because of disturbed cable communications.

There had been intimations that the Moslems might be stirred up to revolt throughout the British Empire, and that there might be unrest in India and Egypt. Suggestions had been made that German influences were fostering revolution among these natives, but this is the first official intimation that the German Government seems to expect trouble among Mohammedan subjects of Great Britain.

The official German statement corroborates reports received by other members of the Diplomatic Corps that Turkey was planning to aid Germany, and it had been feared that the Ottoman Empire would seek to start a revolt among the Moslems of India.

The embassy announcement of the expected "active participation" of Turkey follows very closely the news reports of the sending of German army and navy officers and subalterns to Constantinople. The Turkish Army has been under German instruction for many years. It is thought that the officers reported as having been sent from Germany to Turkey are to serve the Turks in the direction of their military and naval forces.

REVOLT BY MUSSULMANS.

Demand That Turkish Flag Be Raised Over Avlona, Albania.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Turin says the Stampauj, in a dispatch dated Aug. 24, announces that insurgent Mussulmans are menacing Avlona, (Valona,) Albania, and demanding that the Turkish flag be hoisted over the city.

SAY GERMANY NEEDS ARMS.

Lacks Equipment, Rotterdam Hears, for Volunteer Forces.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 19.—German and [illegible] insist that the war against Russia, France, and England is a "holy" war, because the extinction of the two peoples is said to be aimed at.

In Germany, 1,600,000 volunteers, it is said, are ready to bear arms, and in Austria and Hungary a similar force is being raised, estimated at present at about 400,000 men. Both countries, it is said here, lack the equipment necessary to place these men in the field.

With every factory of arms and ammunition working day and night at full capacity and with plants suitable to the production of munitions pressed into this service, it is hoped to meet this situation soon.

MAXIM'S CALL TO THE RICH.

Sir Hiram Urges Them to Spend Money to Enlist 1,000,000 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Citing the system used in the American civil war, according to which a man who was drafted had to serve as a soldier or pay $300, Sir Hiram Maxim, writing to The Standard, suggests something similar for England.

He says Great Britain and Ireland have a population of 40,000,000. The majority of men have dependents, and it is not an easy matter for them to leave their families without support. England has a vast number of millionaires, and it is their duty to serve in their capacity quite as much as it is the working man's to serve in the ranks. Let the millionaires, Sir Hiram suggests, raise the money, and then England will soon have an enormous number of men, meeting all requirements.

He says the men who enlist should have at least 5 shillings ($1.25) a day, and be entitled to a pension. He predicts that if England makes the right use of her wealth she can have an army of 1,000,000 in the field in forty days.

IF KING CHARLES RESIGNS.

His Abdication May Incline Rumania Toward the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Commenting on the reports from Italian sources that King Charles of Rumania is seriously ill and contemplates resigning, the Temps says that no confirmation on either point has been received, but that nevertheless such news is of great interest, since it has been an open secret that King Charles has opposed the feeling of his people, which is all against Germany and Austria.

Of course, his retirement, if it occurs, may really be due to the state of his health, for King Charles suffers from chronic liver trouble, and not long ago had a very severe attack. Moreover, he is 75 years old. He is a lifelong friend of the Emperor of Austria, and, although the King of the Belgians is his nephew, his leanings are toward the Hohenzollerns. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Rumania with a Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Princess further complicates the situation.

GERMANS CHEER REFUGEES.

War Pamphlets Given with Flowers to Americans.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—Demonstrations of German friendliness to Americans are described by some Americans who reached London tonight from Flushing. At Munich the burgomaster saw the Americans off on a special train and made a laudatory speech. He handed flowers to every American woman and a book on Munich to every man.

On the way to the frontier the entire population of two villages turned out to see the Americans. When the train left Bad Nauheim, a German band played American airs. Each woman was presented with a bouquet of red and white roses, and each man a book in English on "How War Came."

All persons visiting Wiesbaden are being sent to Bad Nauheim, which is regarded as safe, as it is a Red Cross depot, but not many Americans are there. Two hundred and sixty left recently on a special train.

Among those who arrived in London tonight were President H. A. Garfield of Williams College, Mrs. Garfield and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Welskoff, of Cincinnati, and Dr. James B. Boyd and Albert Louis Gerstler of Philadelphia.

HARMONY IN RED CROSS WORK.

Miss Boardman Disposes of Criticisms Made by Paris Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The following editorial comment appears in the Temps today:

"We are informed that the American Red Cross, which is financed by Americans who wish to aid the French section through it as a medium, has refused to do so. It has taken as a pretext that this would be to desert the neutrality declared by the American Government. We see in this refusal an error of interpretation or a proof of ill-will due to German influence predominating in the American Red Cross.

"The Red Cross is in effect an international organization which can only accomplish its purpose by being international, not by holding to its extreme scruples. The American section should have been able at least to send funds to Berne. But what during this time is the American section doing with the funds that the American public pour into it for the wounded in the European war?"

AUSTRALIA TO CALL MORE.

Will Send Further Expeditionary Forces if They Are Needed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A message has been received from Lord Roberts, saying:

"I congratulate the Australian contingent and feel sure it will meet with a hearty welcome and undoubted success. I am proud to be their Colonel in Chief."

Prime Minister Cook says that the Government proposes to call immediately for volunteers for further war contingents. All existing machinery will be maintained for efficient training of men, and if the necessity continues to exist, further expeditionary forces will be dispatched.

Australia, he says, will fall in her duty unless she follows the same lines as those laid down for drafts now being enrolled by Lord Kitchener to supplement the force fighting in France.

150 LEAVE BUDAPEST.

Breckinridge Brings an American Party to Vienna.

VIENNA, Aug. 30, (via Rome and Paris.)—Henry S. Breckinridge, American Assistant Secretary of War, returned from Budapest last night with 150 Americans. The party was anxious to proceed at once to Berlin, but this was impossible, as the special train provided for Americans last night was already filled.

Arrangements are being made to send those from Budapest on another special train as soon as possible.

Belgian Mission Off for America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WENDUYNE-SUR-MER, Belgium, Aug. 30.—Three Belgian Ministers of State, Emile Vandervelde, leader of the Socialist Party; M. Gabiet Dalvieaela, Liberal, and L. de Sadeleer, Catholic, have left here for the United States, charged with a special mission on behalf of the Belgian Government.

American Gifts for Paris Relief.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The French-American Committee announces the following subscriptions for relief work from the United States: Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France, $1,000; Morgan, Harjes & Co., $3,000; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, formerly of New York, $1,000; Mrs. Charlotte Greenough, $200, and American Ambassador Herrick, $100.

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PRESIDENT IS FIRM FOR U. S. TRADE SHIPS

House Committee Fails to Confine Proposed Government Line to South American Commerce.

WILL DEAL WITH EUROPE

Now Proposed to Utilize Panama Railway Co. as Holding Corporation, with Naval Auxiliary Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In spite of opposition within his own party, President Wilson has determined to obtain legislation at the present session of Congress for the establishment of a line of oceangoing freight and passenger steamships, owned and operated by the Government. Efforts made to induce him to consent to modify the proposed plan so as to provide that the vessels shall not engage in the European trade during the present hostilities have been unsuccessful. Some legislators are fearful that if vessels owned by the United States Government carry supplies to Europe at this time, international complications will result that may draw this country into the conflict, or at least strain the good relations that the United States maintains with all the combatants.

The Naval Committee of the House contemplates presenting to the President for his approval a measure that would aim to effect a compromise with the President's ideas as embodied in the administration Ship Purchase bill introduced by Representative Alexander of Missouri and Senator Clarke of Arkansas. A conference on the subject will be held at the White House this week between the President and members of the Naval Committee.

The committee's measure has been practically completed by a sub-committee. It will be in the nature of a substitute for the bill of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, which has been passed by the Senate, providing for the employment of certain classes of naval cruisers for commercial purposes in time of peace. In reality, however, the bill of the Naval Committee will be offered in the hope that it will be accepted as a substitute for the bill creating a Government-owned merchant marine. Several of its most important features approximate those of the Administration's Ship Ownership bill, but the main object is to build up a fleet of vessels that would serve as naval auxiliaries in time of war.

Two Plans Contrasted.

The Alexander, or Administration, measure, which is intended primarily to furnish immediate means for the transportation of America's crop exports, provides for the formation of a corporation, in which the United States Government shall have a controlling interest, for the purchase of merchant vessels to be operated in the ocean-carrying trade between the United States and foreign countries. The Government is to advance $30,000,000 to the corporation for the purchase of such vessels, and is to receive in return bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, with a lien on the vessels as security. Panama Canal bonds may be sold by the Government to raise the money to advance to the corporation.

The Naval Committee's bill differs from the Alexander bill in that it is provided that the Panama Railway Company, a corporation controlled by the Government of the United States, shall own and operate the naval auxiliary craft in time of peace. It was found by the sub-committee in charge of the preparation of the measure that the charter of the Panama Railway Company was broad enough to permit it to engage in a general ocean-carrying trade with all parts of the world, and the sub-committee believed that the scheme could be simplified by merely extending the activities of this corporation. The vessels purchased or built to serve as auxiliaries to the war fleet would be turned over to the Panama Railway Company for operation under an agreement that in time of war they would be at the disposal of the Government for use as commerce destroyers, colliers, supply ships, distilling ships, hospital ships, and transports for both the navy and the army. Four per cent. bonds are to be given to the Government in return for money advanced.

After hearing expert witnesses the sub-committee was impressed with the belief that it would be a dangerous experiment for the United States Government to operate a line of merchant ships in the European trade while the present struggle was on. In the view of the sub-committee, practically everything that the vessels would carry would be contraband of war. While this trade might be restricted to neutral countries like Spain, Italy, Holland, and the Scandinavian nations, there would always be the danger that one or another of the combatants might be suspicious that the cargo was intended ultimately for use by the armed forces of some warring power, and this might give rise to friction. Furthermore, it was contended, one of the Government-owned ships might be captured by the war vessels of one of the nations engaged in hostilities on the ground that its cargo was intended for the forces of an enemy. Such an incident might have a serious effect on the peace and welfare of the United States.

Yielded to President.

In view of these considerations, the Naval Affairs Sub-Committee prepared a bill that limited the trade in which the naval auxiliaries should engage in time of peace to the west coast of South America, by the Panama Canal route. President Wilson was asked to assent to this provision, but he declined to do so, as he believed the bill would not be complete unless it provided for permitting the auxiliaries to engage in European trade. Following the President's ideas, the sub-committee reluctantly changed its draft so as to provide that in addition to South American ports the auxiliaries might engage in trade with ports of such other countries as the President of the United States might designate.

When the complete draft of the sub-committee's bill is presented to the President this week it will be determined whether the bill shall be accepted as a substitute for the Alexander ship purchase measure or whether the two measures shall be used as a basis for the construction of a new plan. The full membership of the Naval Committee will give consideration to the sub-committee bill about the end of the week.

WIRELESS PROBLEM SOLVED.

United States to Permit Neutral Code Messages to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Germany virtually has accepted the plan of the United States for the enforcement of neutrality over wireless communications to belligerent countries. Though the Foreign Office at Berlin has suggested some slight modifications, the suggestion made by the Washington Government two weeks ago in the main has been approved.

The plan permits the German Embassy, as well as the diplomatic representatives of all other belligerents, to send code messages by wireless, but American naval officers at all stations must be taken into the confidence of the senders, to establish the neutral nature of the communications. At present no code messages are accepted, the object of the American Government being to prevent its territory from being used as a base for the transmission of military or naval information. Under the new arrangement, which is expected to go into effect in a few days, to the American censor would be given a copy of the code or the original message, and if satisfied that no violation of neutrality was involved he would permit the message to be transmitted in cipher.

LAUDS DEFENSE OF LIEGE.

Gen. Leman's Action "Noble but Tragic" Says German Officer.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.—A German officer sends the following account of the fall of Liege, says a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Telegraph:

"Gen. Leman's defense of Liege was noble but tragic. During the early attack Gen. Leman's legs were crushed by the fall of a piece of concrete. Undaunted, he continued to direct his campaign, visiting the forts in an automobile ambulance.

"The commander of one of the forts, at the moment when the bombardment was heaviest, went mad and began shooting his own men. He was disarmed and bound. The cupola of one of the forts was destroyed by a bomb from a Zeppelin. Fort Chaudfontaine was blown into oblivion by a German shell which dropped into the magazine.

"Finally Gen. Leman decided to make his last stand in Fort Loncin. When the end became inevitable he destroyed the last gun and burned up the plans, maps, papers, and food supplies. He was about to order all the men to the trenches when a shell buried him beneath a pile of débris. He was unconscious when the fort surrendered."

BELGIANS CROWD TO ANTWERP

Thousands of Homeless Sleeping by the Road Throughout Country.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—A new and formidable problem has arisen in Belgium which is still further adding to the anguish of the people. This is the problem of refugees.

All over the north of Flanders, from Antwerp to Ostend, peasants have been crowding into the boroughs, the boroughs have been emptied into the knocking at the gates of Antwerp, the last refuge and stronghold and the only city where Belgians are still comparatively safe.

Hundreds of thousands of villagers larger cities and the larger cities are and townsmen are homeless and sleeping in barns or encamped on the roads. If the Germans have reverted to the predatory state, the Belgians have reverted to the nomadic state, with this difference—that whereas the nomads of Biblical times were the shepherds, the Belgians peasants are the sheep, driven at the mercy of the conquerors.

PRAISES BRITISH FIGHTING.

American Officer Quoted as Saying It Is a Lesson for Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Le Journal says:

"Certain American officers now in Europe are profoundly impressed by the attitude of British troops against an enemy superior in numbers.

"One officer writes that it is a lesson for the United States, for it shows what audacity and calm can do when these two qualities are seconded by good training and accurate rifle shooting. Such troops as the English cannot fail to impress the enemy."

LEIPZIG NOW "NO MENACE."

Mystifying Rumors on Pacific Coast as to German Cruiser.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—Rumors were in circulation today in Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., that the German cruiser Leipzig had been sunk or captured off the Vancouver Island coast. The most persistent report was that the German warship had been disabled and captured and was being brought to the Esquimalt naval station.

All that is known authoritatively is that the Leipzig no longer is a menace to the shipping of the Allies in the North Pacific. This may mean that she has crossed the Pacific or has been put out of action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The Leipzig was last heard of here about two weeks ago, when she cruised off the Golden Gate, presumably awaiting an opportunity to replenish her coal supply. Her presence off the heads was reported by various incoming steamships. When she disappeared it was believed that she had departed for the Samoan Islands. On Aug. 18 she was sighted 150 miles north of this port. It was also reported that the German cruiser Nurnberg, which sealed here recently, had sailed for Samoa.

The last heard of the French cruiser Montcalm was that she had cleared from Buenos Aires on July 20 for the Toulon French naval station. Her presence off the Pacific Coast has been reported from time to time since then, but she has not been spoken.

LOUVAIN'S PUNISHMENT.

N. Y. Staats-Zeitung's Defense of the Killing and Burning There.

The Staats-Zeitung says editorially this morning:

The punishment that the Germans inflicted upon the Belgian city of Louvain is a terribly severe one. Every one who knows the iron discipline that prevails in the German Army must realize that it did not take place in the excitement of the moment or in the flush of anger. What villainous acts must have been committed against the German troops by the inhabitants of Belgium to have made it necessary for the German military authorities to set an example of this kind!

The punishment is a terribly severe one. But the life of a single German militiaman, under such circumstances, is worth more than the whole city of Louvain, with all its relics and all its treasures.

The city of Louvain has been compelled to suffer this expiation for its conduct and that of many other towns. The warning was a terrible one, but it had become necessary in order to stop further assassinations and treachery.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

The Majestic has more pure air and natural light in all of its six hundred rooms than any other hotel of its kind in the city. Liberality in all the considerations which other hotels are forced to minimize has given the Majestic its present well deserved title—New York's Apartment Hotel de Luxe. Yearly rentals from $1,200 to $10,000.



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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office............Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.............15 Beekman Street
Wall Street...............2 Rector Street
Harlem..............263 West 125th Street
Bronx..........149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.........304 Washington Street
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City...........588 Jersey Avenue
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London...............2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
Paris..................32 Rue Louis le Grand
Berlin...................60 Friedrichstrasse

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Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week......$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...... 8.50
DAILY, per Week.................. 0.12
DAILY, per Month................. 0.50
DAILY, per Year.................. 6.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books, per Year........ 2.50
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THE ANNALIST, per Year.......... 4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)... 1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1914.

THE WAR AND OUR PROSPERITY.

This country is so fortunate that it is thinking chiefly about how the war will affect its material interests, while our unhappy foreign friends are thinking about problems of national existence and individual sorrows beyond any money consideration. Relatively the United States is the most fortunate country in the world. Its chief troubles are the embarrassments arising from the fact that it possesses what the world wants, and yet is unable to effect the exchanges necessary to deliver the goods and collect the payments. A deadlock like that cannot persist. Buyers and sellers who want to trade always get together. Present conditions are the low water mark in international trade, and must improve. What Americans want to know is how the certain revival of trade will affect them.

No better discussion of the economic consequences of the war has been provided than that by Prof. FISHER of Yale in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday. It is encouraging to be reminded by him how much more important than our foreign trade is our domestic trade. In his words "we are too nearly self-supporting to be prostrated." Our domestic trade is a hundredfold our combined exports and imports. The domestic exchanges of the United States exceed $1,000,000,000 daily, and the war cannot stop them. Even among the warring nations the necessities of life must be supplied. That is still more true of the United States, with the additional consideration that it must supply such of the necessities of life of the warring nations as they hitherto have supplied elsewhere, and now must seek in the United States.

Naturally, Prof. FISHER does not discuss the course of the market for individual securities or commodities. His discussion is that of an economist interested only in the principles of the movements of prices. Whoever wants to forecast the price movement can do so only by application of the principles, and can do no better than begin by mastery of what the Professor says. It is all obvious and simple, and yet will not have occurred to most. What is now going on in all markets is an exchange of goods in hand for promises of goods to be received hereafter. The flood of selling of our securities which closed our Stock Exchange is an example. It did not spring from depreciation of our securities, but from a higher appreciation of our foodstuffs and gold. To satisfy the present urgency of demand for an instant supply of what we alone possess foreigners sold the promise of future income at whatever price was necessary to effect the exchange. We sold present goods at a premium, and bought future goods at a discount. We are the richer thereby, but our enjoyments are postponed. It is ruinous to speculators, but is an investors' harvest.

The demand for present goods is a demand for free capital, or resources which can be turned to any use. The demand is not for money. All the world is busy extemporizing currency of all sorts, but capital cannot be extemporized. Capital is the fruit of past effort, and whoever possesses it commands the world's gold. The world is demanding gold, not to keep but to part with in exchange for the goods which are wanted more than gold. The bid for gold is a bid for goods for prompt delivery. The market, therefore, is a rising one for the goods which are wanted, and future goods are not wanted. It is an investors' harvest because investors are few. Their resources have been absorbed in future goods which now are being pressed for sale. It is the sacrifice of future goods which makes the harvest for those able to be investors at this time. Those whose resources are absorbed in future goods have the option to await the return of the old conditions or to accept the sacrifice and adjust themselves to the new conditions.

That there will be many readjustments is sure. Some goods will rise and others fall, according to the new conditions of demand and supply. There can be no such change in the price movements for goods without corresponding changes in the prices of securities. There can be no present expectation of cheap money when the world has stopped making it and is madly spending it. The price of money controls the prices of securities, and it is sure that the issuers of promises of future goods will have to make a price to fit the price of money. The old securities may be as good as ever, but they must meet the competition of the new. Bonds of the same credit must tend toward the same yield. There are in sight billions of bonds to be issued by both public and private borrowers. They must be issued at higher rates of interest than during recent experience. The certainty of the old return will not maintain the old price. The promise of the yield is the worth of future goods for old and new alike. An alteration in the price for money is the event of a generation. Not for decades has investment been so alluring as it will be made, or speculation so dangerous, and, therefore, with such promise of profit if successful. The present madness will pass, and the old conditions will recur. There will be a new era of saving and a return to the old high esteem for promises of future goods. At present the harvest is for those who possess present goods.

AMBASSADOR GERARD.

All Americans have reason to be gratified by the praise accorded to our Ambassador at Berlin in Sir EDWARD GOSCHEN'S report to the British Foreign Office, incorporated in the second White Paper, and its iteration by the British Ambassador at Washington in his communication to Secretary BRYAN conveying to the United States Government, at the request of Sir EDWARD GREY, the British Government's formal thanks to Mr. GERARD. It was to be expected that our Berlin Ambassador would do all in his power to assist American citizens caught in the sudden tide of war and in sad need of advice and assistance. Both Ambassador GERARD and our retiring Ambassador in Paris, Mr. HERRICK, have done more than could reasonably have been expected of them in this regard, and have earned the lasting gratitude of hundreds of their compatriots.

But Mr. GERARD was so placed as to be able to render great service to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain at the capital of a hostile country in a time of much discomfort and peril, and while none of his friends will be surprised at the tact and discretion with which he performed this delicate task, the country will feel that its representative in Berlin, in thus rising to the requirements of a difficult situation, has acted in a way to reflect great credit on this nation and to the honor of its Diplomatic Service.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHINA.

The entry of Japan upon the field of war, the extension of operations to the coast of China, the pledges and plans, existing or future, as to the disposition of the important district of Kiao-Chau, make the actual organization of the Chinese "Republic" a matter of keen present interest. Light is thrown on it by an article in the current number of the Journal of the American Asiatic Association by Dr. FRANK J. GOODNOW, constitutional adviser to the President of China. This relates to the Amended Provisional Constitution, which, with certain provisions already adopted of the Permanent Constitution, defines the general features of the system now applied.

The most significant fact in the situation is the relative importance of the powers of the President. He can declare war and make peace; the appropriations for objects defined by law or by treaty and those for the army and navy cannot be curtailed without his approval; he may legislate by ordinance within pretty wide limits, and he has practically absolute veto power over the acts of the Legislature. Substantially the functions of the Legislature are to be advisory. Dr. GOODNOW discusses the question whether the Provisional Constitution suits the condition of the people, is in harmony with the traditions of the people, and will promote the transition from the autocracy of the past to the representative Government of the future. He gives a fairly confident affirmative answer.

Certainly there is but a beginning, and a rather shadowy beginning, of anything like a republic as we know it. But it must be borne in mind that the republic in the West has been a slow growth, that the first applications of the principle of representative government were extremely limited, and that in England, "the veiled republic," in France, and even in this country it has been developed by long struggles, involving revolution and civil war. The condition of the success attained has been the gradual growth of common or class interests, demanding co-operation and suitable laws for representative administration. In China for some 2,000 years there has been nothing of the sort. The choice now lies between a strong Executive, which, at best, will be very imperfect, and an attempt at fuller popular representative government, which is bound to fail, and would probably end in a purely military dictatorship. Dr. GOODNOW says of the Chinese:

Their total inexperience with the institutions of representative government, their habit of submission to what has seemed to them the inevitable, accompanied as it has been by occasional protest against what they have considered to be unendurable, would indicate that it is hopeless to expect that the transition from an autocratic past to a form of government more in accord with modern European ideas of popular representation may be safely made, unless greater emphasis is laid on the necessity of the preservation of order than on popular participation in the work of government. The problems of the present are rather those of efficiency and stability than of liberty and popular government.

In the actual situation of China, which is likely to become more difficult rather than less so with the complications arising from the general conflict in Europe, "efficiency and stability" are clearly prime considerations.

A MISLEADING HABIT.

Why do we persist in personifying nations? We say that Germany is aggressive or peace-loving, intelligent or wantonly stupid in this war, and, according to our feeling, we allot like good or bad qualities to Russia, to France, to England, or Austria. We assign a personal pronoun to designate them, and we half-unconsciously express toward them the fear or confidence, the liking or aversion, the respect or suspicion that, in social life, we may have for men and women.

As a matter of fact, war has been made not by any nation, but by the Governments of the nine nations now involved. There has been no formal authorization of war by popular vote in any country. In England there has been a vote of representatives of the people, but it met with some opposition even there, and leaders like Viscount MORLEY and Mr. BURNS withdrew from the Government in consequence. There was like action in France, with no serious opposition, but there also there was no popular vote. In all the other countries, and especially in Austria, Russia, and Germany, war has been made with only remote and indirect reference to public opinion and with no chance for its decisive expression. Yet we insist on treating nations as persons, and with a queer perversity speak of each as "she."

It is a misleading habit. Strong as its domination of us is, and hard as it would be to adopt another form, it is a habit that should be checked as far as possible, especially in this country, where we are bound to a high and strict neutrality and impartiality.

GUIDANCE TO WORK.

The appointment of a special committee to inquire into the subject of the possibilities of adequate vocational guidance for the pupils of our public schools is a step in the right direction, and the report that accompanies the appointments is in the right spirit.

That a very large number of the pupils leave school before the course now offered is finished is well known. That of those who do complete either the elementary course or that of the high schools a large proportion are quite unfitted for any gainful occupation, quite unfitted to earn any but the smallest wages, while their families, who have made heavy sacrifices to keep them in school, are in pressing need of their wages, is also unfortunately only too well known. The simple and very serious fact is that for the great body of pupils who must become earners the schools make little or no provision for education that will help them in that urgent need. In that degree and in that way the public school system is a terrible failure.

The problem of how to reform it is by no means a simple or easy one. Almost all of us can see the need of reform and understand the general direction in which it must be undertaken. But the conditions that must be met, the methods by which they can be met, constitute a very difficult and complex question. It is true that they have been studied here and elsewhere for some time, but not much more has been ascertained than the great need of a change and the knowledge that it will require the co-operation of many elements not now anywhere near united opinion, or even common aim. It is obvious that the chief condition precedent to even the formation of a scheme must be the intelligent and effective aid of considerable numbers of employers. Without this the most earnest effort of educators is likely to be misdirected and to lead to an immense expenditure of money and energy without much practical result. We take it that it will be in this direction that the attention of the committee of the Board of Education will early be turned. We sincerely trust that it will receive the earnest and patient support of a sufficient number and variety of employers to enable it to enter hopefully on its task.

The matter is also one in which the leaders of the trade unions can render valuable service. Indeed, nothing of general and permanent use can be accomplished without their aid. Some of them have been opposed to industrial training in the public schools, on the theory that it would increase the supply of labor and reduce the influence of the unions on wages. But this theory is based on the mistaken assumption that the demand for labor is substantially stable. It is, on the contrary, sure to increase with the number of intelligent workers. Industrial training, in fact, will work precisely as any useful invention works. It will increase the number and variety of demands for the product of the better labor. It will surely increase the general efficiency, and therefore the general prosperity, of the workers. It will also promote the interests of sound trade unions, whose worst foe is the unskilled and helpless worker.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Zeppelins Will Not Attack London. We believe that the German military authorities would hesitate long before deciding to repeat over London the performance that has terrorized Antwerp, now in nightly dread of a treacherous attack by more bomb-dropping Zeppelin airships. Antwerp is fortified but not yet besieged; the murderous excursion was made in the dark without warning, contrary to all rules of civilized warfare, and it resulted in no military advantage. The dropping of death-dealing explosives upon innocent sleeping women and children has shocked the world, and has made that part of the German military arm a name of horror. To send the dynamite-laden airships over densely populated London would invite the execration of the world.

A technical justification for such an assault upon the British capital, if preceded by due notice, is made out for the Germans in a new book on "Aircraft in War," by Dr. J. M. SPAIGHT, a review of which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday. London, if not fortified, is at least a defended city. It contains troops, military barracks, stores and munitions of war, and Government offices from which the English operations in the present war are being directed. Chelsea, Wellington, Albany, Knightsbridge Barracks, the Clothing Depot at Pimlico, Euston, King's Cross, Waterloo, and other great railway termini, besides the War Office and Admiralty and headquarters of troops all over London would be exposed to attack if the city refused a challenge to surrender. As the city is defended, the lives and property of non-combatants need not be respected after warning of an intended attack.

But to bombard London from the air would set a new precedent in belligerency. No doubt there are old precedent for things almost as horrible, such as shelling undefended parts of fortified cities. Those things escape the odium they deserve because they have been done before. But the establishment of a new tradition of cruelty is not so easy. A belligerent who took the initiative in bombarding a great modern city from the air, Dr. SPAIGHT observes, "would do well to consider whether his own cities were surely guarded from a similar method of attack." Berlin is not fortified. The great Russian Army is laying waste Eastern Prussia, and is preparing to advance on the German capital. The Kaiser should be careful about setting an example for attacks upon non-combatants.

Ambassadors Cut Friendships. That the envoys of the belligerent Powers at Washington must regard each other henceforth as personal as well as diplomatic enemies is a conclusion postulated, we suppose, on the behavior toward each other there of the Russian and Japanese officials during the late unpleasantness between their countries, and on the remark attributed to Count VON BERNSTORFF, the German Ambassador, that he might enter a room with a diplomat whose country "we are not at war with." Hostesses at Washington, it is reported, must henceforth make up their dinner parties and receptions bearing in mind that Ambassador JUSSERAND must not meet Count VON BERNSTORFF or Dr. DUMBA, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and they, in turn, would be mutually hostile to Viscount CHINDA, Sir CECIL SPRING-RICE, and Minister HAVENITH of Belgium, as well as to M. BAKHMETEFF, the Czar's Ambassador. The estrangement will, it is anticipated, run down the line of their retinues and to the women of the diplomatic households.

Of course it would hardly do for these officials, their nations feeling as they do feel, to be exactly chummy, or even to recall their former friendships when they meet. But they might easily treat each other with politeness. They should remember the gallant taunt hurled at the French lines at Fontenoy by Lord CHARLES HAY. Drinking their health from a pocket flask, he called to the Grenadier Guards for three cheers, and courteously asked the Frenchmen to fire first: "Après vous, Messieurs l'ennemi!"

REPLACING IMPORTS.

A Suggestion That Employers and Employed Co-operate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that it is practical in almost every instance and with American ingenuity to manufacture in the United States any line of goods, drugs, or chemicals now purchased in Europe.

There has been some hesitation and talk by the manufacturers against doing so, owing to the uncertain duration of the general war now disturbing the various foreign countries and also on account of the large initial cost in starting a new manufacturing industry.

According to reports, if certain articles now purchased abroad are not received, our manufacturers depending upon them will be forced to close their mills and factories, thereby throwing out of employment thousands and thousands of workmen.

If this is true I would suggest that where an article can be manufactured in this country every employe, whether directly or indirectly affected by the shutting down of his mill for lack of such article, contribute individually and equally an amount in money toward the establishing of a plant to manufacture the article needed.

The employe would then share in the profits of the new manufacturing industry and at the same time feel that through his individual assistance the needed article was manufactured and the mill was thereby kept running.

The small initial cost to each would be trifling compared to the money loss should their mill be compelled to shut down.

JAMES K. MORGAN.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1914.

Sailors' War Yarns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dispatch to THE TIMES the other day in speaking of the alleged hold-up by the German cruiser of the British ship Hostilius said that, whatever of the Captain's story might be exaggerated, it was a fact that he had not agreed to keep out of the scrap if called on, or words to that effect. But has the Captain got any witnesses? He might produce an affidavit, but even an affidavit in times like these is liable to misconstruction. Wouldn't it be a good idea if hereafter, when Captains of merchantmen are held up and released by privateers, they prepare their statement of facts on the spot and have the Captains of the privateersmen O. K. them for future reference? War tales are bad enough, but sailors' yarns are worse.

New York, Aug. 28, 1914. L. J. W.

Thinks the Allies Hide Their Losses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unerring accuracy with which the British and French War Offices report the German losses is really astonishing. But why this mysterious silence as to British and French losses? Surely these losses also must have been very great, for I cannot believe that the French and British ran away without putting up a stiff fight. But if their losses were really as small as reported, one is forced to the conclusion that the Allies retreated without making the desperate resistance which we all expected from them.

BENEDICT PRIETH.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 28, 1914.

VICTIMS AND VICTORS.

The British and German Treatment of Fallen Foes Compared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's newspapers appear accounts of the renewed dropping of bombs by the Germans on the sleeping women and children of Antwerp, and the statement of the Imperial Chancellor of Germany to the Reichstag: "Necessity knows no law. Any one who is fighting can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

And also in today's newspapers appears a dispatch from London, telling of the sinking in open fight of two German cruisers by British cruisers, the return to a British port of a British cruiser with nine German officers and eighty-one prisoners, and this official statement from the British Admiralty:

"There is reason to hope this is not a complete list of the survivors from the German ships, but other lives have been saved."

Great Britain in the hour of her triumph hopes that the lives of her foes have been saved; Germany in the lust of success slays the innocent and the defenseless. Is any further comment necessary? A. MAURICE LOW.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1914.

GERMANY'S FRIENDSHIP.

A Charge That in Two Notable Instances We Didn't Get It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"We have been America's friend and thought we had her friendship," the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, laments in the course of his long interview printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today. In the last sixteen years there have been two occasions during which the United States of America has been compelled to assert its rights with force. The first occasion was the war with Spain and the second was the recent investment of Vera Cruz. Let us see how friendly Germany was to the United States on those two occasions. Has the Ambassador forgotten "the incident of Manila Bay"? Has he never heard of the Ypiranga incident at Vera Cruz?

Did any German naval officer strut up to Admiral George Dewey on the flagship Olympia and demand to know by what right he, Dewey, the American commander, dared to prevent ships flying the German flag from entering Manila harbor? A German officer did that very thing, and he was an aid on the staff of Admiral von Diederichs, then commanding the German squadron in Asiatic waters. Did Dewey tell that aid that he had blockaded that port in the name of the United States of America, and that he intended to enforce that blockade, and that his purpose would be accomplished and without the advice or assistance of the German commander? Dewey did that very thing. The late Rear Admiral Coghlan was present and heard the conversation, and he tells us that when Dewey spoke his mind the aid of von Diederichs told the present Admiral of the American Navy that the ships he had in mind displayed "the German flag," and that then Dewey informed him that "German flags cost about 50 cents apiece," and that "if the Germans wanted a fight they could get it." That was one instance of Germany's tender friendship for the United States.

The Ypiranga incident is fresh in the minds of all Americans. The Ypiranga was a German ship. She had on board more than 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition for Huerta, the Mexican dictator. President Wilson did not want Huerta to get that ammunition, so he landed Fletcher's marines and bluejackets at Vera Cruz. Nineteen young Americans went to their death to prevent the landing of that German cargo. The Ypiranga hauled down the mercantile flag of Germany and up went the fighting ensign that indicated the ship had been taken over by the Government in Berlin. The Ypiranga remained at Vera Cruz so long as there appeared no immediate chance of American activities to restore peace in sorely distressed Mexico being stopped. Outside Vera Cruz and at anchor, and every ship ready to go into action at a moment's notice, was the great Atlantic fleet.

Then suddenly the A B C powers suggested an armistice. It was signed, and the Atlantic fleet was estopped from warlike activity. Then something happened. The Ypiranga steamed out of Vera Cruz harbor, proceeded to Puerto Mexico, and landed every machine gun and every cartridge. Huerta got enough ammunition to last him two years if he cared to prolong the fight. Was that another proof of German friendship for America? I wonder. So do hundreds of thousands of other unhyphenated Americans. S. C. L.

New York, Aug. 30, 1914.

RIVALS OF NEGRO SERVANTS.

War May Send Thousands of Foreign Women Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with pleasure the gleam of light cast across the gloomy prospect of a warring Europe by your prediction that a horde of foreign women, forced by their destitution abroad, will come to this country to accept domestic service. If the dreadful event of this multitude of women being impoverished, destitute, and widowed must come to pass, and they come here looking for homes and work, many can find a hearty welcome in Virginia and throughout the South.

The negroes who do the household work of the South are yearly becoming more inefficient, more trifling, more exacting. In "old times," even after the war, the darkies were trained, but that training has vanished now. It is practically impossible to secure a trained cook or housemaid now; we are forced to accept such service as a worthless servant class can give or do the work ourselves. An honest white woman, willing to work, whether trained well or not, can find a good home and fair wages at two out of three doors at which she may knock in Virginia. A. H. JENNINGS.

Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 24, 1914.

Germans' Freedom of Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to express my appreciation of the considerate patience you have shown my compatriots in this time of great trouble which is upon us? It is not difficult to comprehend that those born in Germany should have much of sentiment for that beautiful land, and that our hearts are full of grief because of the great darkness which is spread over that land.

But my compatriots are transgressing in their fierce championship all the rules of fairness and courtesy, and are bringing much shame to the German character. It is that we should not forget that we come to this American land to escape the terrible and oppressive hand of the "militarism," and to seek the opportunities which the German "system" so greatly denied us in our home land. Nor should we forget the kind spirit of hospitality we have found here, nor that the freedom of speech which will bring us much shame when this cloud has passed away would never have been permitted in Germany. AN AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1914.

The "Relative" Swindle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A nice-appearing, smooth-faced, short old gentleman came into my office the other day, after glancing at my door and finding out my name, and asked to have a private interview with me in my inner office. He had a real story about coming in from Harrisburg, and having had his overcoat stolen, with his wallet and identifications inside.

"Now," said he, "I cannot get up to Poughkeepsie, where I live, without my railroad fare, and as my name is the same as yours, I looked you up in the telephone book and came up here to see if you would send me home," adding that he would send the money back the next day if he lived.

Evidently he died since. I wrote to the Postmaster at Poughkeepsie and find that he does not live. This game will probably be worked all down the line.

H. RUSSELL SHANK.

New York, Aug. 28, 1914.

GLYNN CHALLENGED TO JOINT DEBATE

Hennessy Asks the Governor to Defend His Acts and "Those of Others."

PROPOSES TOUR OF STATE

For Cooper Union Meeting Wednesday Night "Revelations" Are Promised.

John A. Hennessy, candidate of the anti-Murphy Democrats for Governor, issued a challenge yesterday to Gov. Glynn to debate the issues of the campaign in a joint tour of New York State. In a letter to the Governor Mr. Hennessy said:

"At a conference of enrolled Democrats from all the counties of the State, held in New York City ten days ago, I was indorsed as a candidate in the Democratic primaries for the office of Governor, and a resolution was unanimously adopted directing me to invite you to joint debate on the issues, should you also be a candidate. It seems clear now that you have been selected by the governing powers in the State Democratic organization, and that you may be the only candidate other than myself in the Democratic primaries.

"I extend to you, therefore, an offer that we debate the issues in a joint tour of the State of New York. You will then have a broad opportunity to defend your own acts and those of others connected with the Democratic State organization and to show just what you have accomplished for public progress and party efficiency."

In starting his campaign on Wednesday night at a mass meeting at Cooper Union, Mr. Hennessy's manager said yesterday that the candidate would "give his time to laying bare the Glynn administration, and promises revelations that will warm the insulation on the wires when telegraphed to the press throughout the State."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate on the same ticket for United States Senator, will speak at the same meeting. Ex-Assemblyman Veren M. Bovie of New Rochelle, leader of the Hennessy forces in Westchester County, issued an appeal yesterday to the enrolled Democrats of that county, calling upon them to support Hennessy for Governor and oppose the selections of M. J. Walsh, the Democratic leader of Westchester. Mr. Bovie said:

"The county organization, as every Democrat knows, under the leadership of M. J. Walh, has been a willing and useful adjunct to of Mr. Murphy's State machine. The attempt has been made within the county to gloss over things with the cloak of rspectability, but when Mr. Murphy wanted the votes of Westchester County to defeat the Primary bill in the Legislature, and to impeach a Democratic Governor who would not do Mr. Murphy's will, he got them, that is, all but one, which I, fortunately, controlled myself.

"Westchester County is naturally Democratic. The primary law gives us the chance within our party to cut the string that ties it to Fourteenth Street. I appeal to all Democrats who believe in the Democracy of Woodrow Wilson, who are opposed to the Democracy of Murphy, who believe in the independence of Westchester County, to help cut the string, to join in the primary fight to nominate John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt, to clean up the State and to substitute a real Democratic Westchester leadership for that now exercised by M. J. Walsh."

WHY BARNES WILL RETIRE.

Says Republican Nominees Should Help Select State Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has amplified his statement of several days ago relative to his membership in and the Chairmanship of the State Committee, as follows:

"I am not a candidate for membership in the Republican State Committee from the Third Albany District, in which I live. A petition for Senator Henry M. Sage for this party position is in circulation, and I expect to support him at the primary.

"It was never my intention to return to the State Committee after my election in 1912, as it will be impossible for me in the future to give the service which I have given in the past. I cannot see how I can accept the State Chairmanship, even if it was offered to me, for the same reasons.

"The Chairman of the State Committee should be in the intimate confidence of the party candidates for Governor and Senator. When Mr. Hedges was nominated I was already in the midst of preparing Mr. Taft's campaign for the Presidency in this State; otherwise I should have stepped aside and afforded Mr. Hedges an opportunity to agree with the committee upon some one of his friends for Chairman. I am stepping aside now to afford this opportunity to those whom the enrolled voters will nominate at the primary.

"I accepted the position of Chairman and retained it to contend against certain policies fathered by Mr. Roosevelt. I am satisfied that these policies are practically abandoned. Upon that I can afford to rest."

FEARS ORDERS FROM BOSS.

Hedges Asks Prendergast to Aid Free Choice at Primaries.

Job E. Hedges, who seeks to be Republican primary candidate for Governor, wrote to Controller Prendergast yesterday, asking him to make it plain to his subordinates that they are free to vote as they choose at the primaries. In his letter Mr. Hedges said:

"In the approaching primary contest the main activity will probably be carried on chiefly by those who hold public positions. Theoretically, every enrolled voter of every party should vote at the primary of his party, but probably will not. My observation is that in the City of New York a number of the political leaders in the Republican Party who are holding public positions, some of them in your office, are being induced to take positions for this or that candidate for fear of reprisals if they fail to pursue the directions or suggestions of those politically their superiors.

I consider it proper for me to ask your own opinion along the lines I am writing, and if you can and will make it clear to your subordinates and the general public that, so far as you are concerned, any appointee in the Controller's office is not only free, but should be free, and will be, so far as you are concerned, to make his own choice at the approaching primaries, to follow his own conscience and mind, and to have his course in so doing unaffected by any solicitation as to incurring official disfavor by the position he takes or the hope of preferment by taking a position as to a particular candidate."

OTTINGER TELLS PLATFORM.

Republican Leader Appeals to 19th District Voters.

Albert Ottinger, former Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Nineteenth District, issued an appeal to the voters of his district yesterday, in which he set forth his platform. He said, if elected, he would advocate:

"A tariff to protect American labor and American industries, a ship subsidy bill, a policy of mutual forbearance between capital and labor, the restoration of normal business conditions, and the return to Republican prosperity."

ANTIS ASSAIL BLACKLIST.

Will Start a Backfire to Aid Assailed Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage tonight attacked the National American Suffrage Association for publishing "a blacklist" of members of Congress who were opposed to equal suffrage legislation. The "blacklist" was given out in Chicago yesterday.

In a statement issued tonight in the name of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, it is asserted that "blackmail, rather than blacklist, more nearly describes the attack on members of Congress announced by the suffragists." Continuing, the statement says:

The anti-suffragists, since the beginning of the war in Europe, have endeavored to minimize their political activities in order to transfer their energies and resources to the work of relieving suffering humanity in the war zone. This stand taken by the suffragists, however, will force us back into the fight.

If the suffragists are sincere in their threats to invade the districts of the eighteen men named in their "blacklist," the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will meet the issue fairly and squarely. We are prepared to send our ablest speakers into the campaign and see that the truth about the "suffragist blacklist" is told, and that full justice is done to the men selected for an unwarranted and unreasoning attack.

Attention must be called to the fact that the eighteen men designated on the list, without exception, have taken no position on the merits of woman suffrage. They are selected as objects of suffragist wrath simply because they have taken a firm stand in Congress against an amendment to the Constitution in behalf of a question not passed upon by a great majority of the States. They have contended merely that the wishes of the American people should be voiced State by State before Congress is asked to tamper with the Constitution at the insistent demand of a few women who are impatient for the vote.

The suffragists have long boasted of their ability to intimidate men in public life and sway the voters of their districts for or against them. The anti-suffragists have studiously refrained from participation in such discussions. Now, however, the time has come for a true test of strength. I am glad of it. We propose to put an end forever to the idle threats of a little band of excitable women. When the coming elections are settled there will be a cessation of suffragist boasting and a much-needed rest from reiterated, tiresome, and exceedingly silly threats.

HENRY AGAINST SUFFRAGE.

Chairman of House Rules Committee Also Opposes Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—"I shall resolutely oppose all propositions looking to national prohibition and woman suffrage," declared a statement issued today by Representative Robert L. Henry, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, before which the fight on each of these measures is pending. "It is not possible to draw any amendment providing national prohibition that I am willing to support."

Representative Henry's statement was issued in connection with a letter to Dr. J. H. Gambril of Dallas, head of the Texas Anti-Saloon League, who asked Mr. Henry to review the pending amendments and decide whether a proposal for national prohibition could be so framed as to win his support. In his letter, Mr. Henry points out that with the passage of the Webb bill the question of shipment of liquor into prohibition territory was remanded to the jurisdiction of the several States.

"We are now asked," the letter adds, "to reverse our course and surrender the police powers of the sovereign States to absolute Federal control."

With four of the eleven members of the Rules Committee opposed to a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, two others probably against it, and four in favor, it is regarded as improbable that the matter will be brought up during the present or December sessions of Congress.

RENEWS NIAGARA FIGHT.

Carmody, on Eve of Retirement, Urges State's Boundary Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Attorney General Carmody, who tomorrow will leave the office he has held for three years and eight months, to take up the practice of law in New York City with Senator George A. Blauvelt and ex-Justice Joseph A. Kellogg, has prepared his annual report to be submitted to the next Legislature. In it he urges a renewal of the fight before Congress for legislation establishing the right of New York to exercise control over boundary streams.

Mr. Carmody recites the action of the Legislature in repealing the charter granted by previous legislation to the Long Sault Development Company and the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the repeal, as the basis for the new demand on Congress. This act of the Legislature and its approval by the Court of Appeals will have the effect, the Attorney General points out, of answering the criticism of Congress that New York State in the past has been derelict in its attitude toward its water power resources by making such grants as the Long Sault.

"This decision," says Mr. Carmody, "establishes the right of the State beyond the power of alienation through legislative enactment by granting of charters, by granting of lands under water, or by any other process to control navigable waters of the State in the interest of the public."

STUDENTS' STANDING HIGH.

More Girls, Too, Among This Year's Winners of University Scholarships.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The Secondary Education Bureau of the State Education Department is preparing the list of 1,005 successful candidates for university scholarships, which carry with them $100 each for four years, provided the student in each case attends a college or university within New York State. Each Assembly district is entitled to five scholarships, and each, excepting Putnam County, has its full quota. Putnam's will be filled from the overplus of other counties.

Examination of the papers discloses that the standing is higher than ever before, the marks of the successful students running from 79 to 96 per cent. The 175 successful candidates from Manhattan and the Bronx have percentages running from 80.25 to 96.54, the latter that of Helen Monat of the Bronx.

This year's list of successful students will contain a much larger number of young women than that of last year.

Pay $235,000 Ford Transfer Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—An advance payment of $235,000 on account of the transfer tax has been paid by the estate of John Howard Ford, late of Orange County, who died on March 2, 1914. This advance payment saves the estate 5 per cent. The payment was made through Bowers & Sands, attorneys of Manhattan.

Two Private Bankers Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The applications of Leonard Caruso of Hornell and John Pozzuffi of 1,049 First Avenue, New York, for permission to continue business as private bankers have been refused by the State Banking Department.

Smith Hearing Begins Today.

Henry J. Bingham, who has been appointed by Gov. Glynn to take testimony concerning the charge of neglect of duty made against District Attorney Matthew J. Smith of Queens County, will open the first hearing in the case at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Queens County Court House. District Attorney Smith will be represented by James W. Osborne, and, it is said, a representative of the Attorney General's office will conduct the prosecution.

BLAMES FOOD RISE ON FRUGAL WIVES

Mayor's Committee Says Tons Upon Tons Have Been Stored on Pantry Shelves.

MANY CONTRIBUTING CAUSES

War Started It, of Course—No One to be Prosecuted—Plan Campaign of Education.

In some parts of the city there has been collusion to raise the prices of food in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Food Investigation, which forwarded its report to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. The report is signed by George W. Perkins, as Chairman.

There probably will be no criminal prosecutions, for, the report points out, under present laws it is difficult to reach cases of collusion.

The committee was appointed on Aug. 13 and has had the aid of the Police, Health, and Tenement Departments. Thirty thousand reports on retail prices were made, principally by uniformed policemen. The committee finds that the rise in the prices of food has been brought about by these factors.

First—The present and anticipated foreign demand for our domestic foodstuffs for future shipment.

Second—The heavy buying of household supplies by housewives against future needs.

Third—The holding back by the producer.

Fourth—The stocking up by local storekeepers and village storekeepers—the latter class having made unusually heavy demands on the producers and wholesalers throughout the country.

In addition to this, merchants, large and small, have doubtless done in their sphere what many housewives have done in theirs, viz.: bought larger supplies than ordinarily.

This hoarding of food by housewives, the committee finds, is a great contributory cause for the rise in prices. "The aggregate amount of food bought by the housewives in New York during three or four weeks and put away would aggregate a very large tonnage, so large in itself as to move up the price of such commodities," the report says.

"These purchases have been made, of course, by people who have ready cash or good credit, and in making these purchases they have actually put up the price of foods to such as have not ready cash, credit, or storage facilities; and your committee wishes in this report to appeal earnestly to this class of people to immediately desist from stocking up for future consumption.

"There is no danger of our running out of food, and people who have cash or credit can always buy at some price. The danger lies in the fact that these people, by so buying, will so put up prices that there will be actual want among people who are obliged to live from hand to mouth. The committee believes that if the more fortunate housewives who are today stocking up could realize that they are doing it at the expense of the less fortunate housewives they would gladly co-operate to stop this mad rush to stock up."

Export trade has also been a factor in present-day conditions. Although there has been a falling off in the number of steamships sailing, the amount of food already engaged to go out is large. The report cites sugar as an example. In August last year 2,300,000 pounds of sugar left New York for all parts of the world. In August of this year over 70,000,000 pounds have been shipped. Last week one vessel took out the equivalent of 62,000 barrels.

The report tells of complaints received that this or that dealer had stored away barrels of sugar. This is the same thing that the housewife is doing.

The committee refuses to sanction restriction of exports. It says:

Your committee is being urged to recommend an embargo on certain articles of food. While realizing that something of this sort may become necessary, your committee does not feel that it would be wise to make any such recommendation at this time. A great many questions must be considered in connection with it. For instance, it is well known that we, as a country, owe a considerable sum of money to Europe. This debt must be paid in gold or its equivalent. Is it not better for us to pay with foodstuffs out of our surplus supply this year than to pay in gold? If we pay our debt to Europe in gold, and the exchanges open up and Europe needs money and puts on our markets for sale the vast amount of American bonds that she holds, it would undoubtedly cause a serious disturbance in the financial status of American business concerns, even to the point of throwing large numbers of men out of employment.

The report says that this country can export 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, and still have as much for ourselves as we had last year. Much study was given to new opportunities for American producers and manufacturers, and macaroni is cited as attractive. Last year Italy exported 50,000 tons to the United States. Now is the time to show the consumer that the home product is as good as the imported.

The committee believes that Chambers of Commerce throughout the country should look into openings for lines of business that have been neglected here. "If intelligently taken up and vigorously pursued," the report continues, "this will greatly help to provide employment for those out of work."

The committee is not impressed with the open-market plan. It is convinced that, while open city markets may be helpful, they cannot be permanently useful unless established in connection with terminal and transportation facilities reaching into the country. "The present system of bringing food into this city is a relic of 100 years ago," it says. "The city has spent over $150,000,000 outside of New York in providing water. It would not require anything like this amount to build tubes from New Jersey, Long Island, and adjacent territory into New York, which would save an enormous sum to producer and consumer of food."

If the war continues, the committee says, these things must be done to help the people in reducing the cost of living:

First—Substitute foods, by which we do not mean adulterated foods, but foods that are nutritious and strengthening that heretofore have not been generally used by our people.

Second—Through our public schools, churches, and public meetings educate ourselves as to the relative nutritious value of foods, how to buy them, how to cook them, and how to conserve their use.

Third—Immediately set about to increase facilities by which food is brought into this city.

One way to better conditions, the committee believes, is by a campaign of education through the Board of Education—that is, to devote a few minutes each day in talking to the children on how to buy food, how to cook it, and its relative value. America, it says, is far behind Europe in knowledge of buying and preparing food.

The way meat prices fell when people quit eating meat is quoted to show that supply and demand are big factors. Some of the members of the committee are angered by the alleged combine of New Jersey fish men to raise prices, and reports of great waste of fish food. They would have Federal regulation of fishing along all our shores, and would stop wasteful destruction.

District Attorney Whitman reviewed yesterday the testimony brought out at the inquiry before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. He intimates that Federal investigators could get facts that are beyond his authority to ask for.

STOKES ART APPRAISED.

Most Valuable Piece, an Oil by Greuze, Put at $3,000.

The art objects owned by Anson Phelps Stokes, who died on June 28, 1913, it was disclosed in the appraisal of his estate, were:

A painting, "Mademoiselle Greuze," by J. B. Greuze, $3,000; oil painting, "Charles I. Descending Stairs," by Leon Escocura, $250; a small water-color drawing signed "Bol," $100; oil painting, "Hunting Scene," by L. Long, $30; a folding case containing nine small panels, in oil, "The Crucifixion" being the title, $75; oil painting, "Girl with the Pet Dove," by C. Chapin, $75; unsigned oil painting, "Blacksmith Shop," $40; oil portrait of Mrs. A. P. Stokes, $50, and a crayon drawing by Mrs. J. Stokes, $15.

TWO LINERS BRING JOYOUS REFUGEES

Throng on St. Paul and Espagne Happy, Though Steerage Was Hot and Sea Rough.

TELL OF FRENCH FORTITUDE

Five Hundred Wounded Sent Home to Die with Friends—Mother Loses Two Sons.

Two more liners arrived yesterday from Europe with 1,694 Americans, all so glad to get home that they made light of the crowded quarters they had on the way over.

The American liner St. Paul from Liverpool had 925 persons in her cabin and steerage, and the French liner Espagne brought 769 from Havre.

These refugees had experiences similar to those who got back in the last two weeks. Some lost all their effects and others only part of their baggage, but all had been put to much inconvenience.

Most of the steerage passengers were Americans caught by the war without money to wait for another steamship and who had to get back as best they could. They said it was hot below decks, and many women slept on deck in spite of the rain the first four days out. Then a rough sea made the steerage unpleasant.

Several girl students complained of being turned into the streets by the American Girls' Art Club in Paris on Aug. 2, directly the war excitement began.

Just before the Espagne left Havre on Aug. 22, the officers said, a train arrived from the front with 500 wounded. Few of them could live more than a few hours, but the poor fellows had asked to see their friends before they died. An officer of the Espagne wiped his eyes when he told of going to say good-bye to an old schoolfellow whose right side had been shorn off by a shell as if with a huge axe.

H. H. Paneck, a New York merchant, who came in the steerage of the St. Paul, told of a ruse by which he got twenty American women places on a train in Paris. "At the station the cars were jammed with soldiers. I told a young woman from Chicago to scream and faint on the platform, and she did it so well that people rushed out of the cars to see. The nineteen women under my care all got seats, while I carried the faint one into a car in my arms."

Detectives Michael Summers and Michael Collins, sent to France from Police Headquarters to bring back Antoinette P. Bonner, under arrest in Cherbourg for alleged complicity in the theft of diamonds worth $80,000, returned without their prisoner. Owing to the war, there was no time to unwind the red tape of extradition, they said.

The Espagne got in at 3 P. M., seven hours after the St. Paul.

Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia, who returned with his wife, was anxious to know what the Czar had done regarding better conditions for Jews.

"I hope relief will be granted," said Prof. Gottheil, "because it will go far in winning the good-will of the American people for Russia. I said that to prominent men in the Russian Government whom I met, and I think there is hope that the Jews will be much better off in Russia soon."

Miss Ethel Traphagen, art teacher, who won the prize for a model given by THE NEW YORK TIMES in March, 1913, was thirty-two hours in the train between Lucerne and Paris, and had only bread and water.

Cecilie Scharf, six years old, came on the Espagne with her aunt, Miss Charlotte Lacoste, to go to her parents at 165 West Seventy-third Street. The little girl was visiting the aunt at Bordeaux, and missed the France at Havre, on which her parents returned.

C. A. Tileston, a banker of 61 Broadway, said the French take the war with great fortitude. Each French soldier wears a metal tag, and Mr. Tileston said he had met one mother who had received two tags from the front telling her of the loss of two sons, yet she maintained her equanimity.

Victor Hammer, thirteen years old, son of Dr. Julius Hammer of 1,488 Washington Avene, the Bronx, told of adventures since he left New York. He had an American flag pinned to his coat.

"I went abroad two months ago with my uncle, Alexander Gomberg, a Russian, who lived in Kiev," said Victor. "I was to stay in Paris with my aunt to learn French and German. We hardly got settled in Paris when war talk began. My uncle's father went into the Russian Army, and as my uncle could not go to Russia he enlisted in the French Army. His wife and my uncle's mother went into the Red Cross work. My uncle got me passage through the American Ambassador. For two weeks before that I was with the French Boy Scouts, camped outside of Paris. Had I not been able to get home I should have gone with them to help the women to gather the crops."

William H. Wright, who had been abroad in Henry W. Savage's interests, said:

"The afternoon we sailed from Havre seven English transports, each having 3,000 men and horses and artillery, came into the harbor. The troops were immediately disembarked and entrained for the French frontier. We learned that they were from South Africa, Malta, and Gibraltar. When they saw the Stars and Stripes on our ship they shouted, 'Three cheers for the U. S. A.,' and they gave the cheers with a will. One soldier shouted to us: 'Give my regards to Broadway.'"

ARRIVALS ON THE ST. PAUL.

American Liner Brings Full Cabins from Liverpool.

Following are the cabin passengers who came on the St. Paul from Liverpool:

A.

Aarrestad, Torlef
Abbott, Mrs. Helen
Abbott, Miss Frances
Anderson, Miss Anne
Andrews, Miss Louise
Angelo, A.
Arliss, George
Arliss, Mrs. George
Arms, M. J.
Arms, Mrs. M. J.
Arms, Miss
Austin, Charles S.
Axtell, Miss Sara

B.

Ballantine, Miss E. K.
Barnum, Philip
Bagley, Miss S. E.
Baylis, Frederick
Beck, Mrs. A. M.
Beck, Miss Minnie B.
Beecroft, W. R.
Benchele, Miss E. A.
Bennett, E. S.
Bennett, Mrs. M. A.
Bennett, Miss Grace
Bennett, Miss
Bennett, Miss L.
Bennett, G.
Bennett, Mrs. G.
Bennett, F. T.
Benson, Dr. R. W.
Benson, Mrs. W. H.
Betts, Miss Florence
Bird, Miss Mary F.
Birchenton, J.
Blackmer, Howard
Blair, W.
Blessing, Miss M. E.
Blessing, Miss M. M.
Blendah, William
Blood, Miss Anna P.
Bloodgood, Dr. J. C.
Bloodgood, Mrs.
Bloomfield, Henry F.
Bowdan, Miss Kath.
Bowen, Miss Alice M.
Bowen, Miss Florence
Bowen, Miss Mildred
Boyd, W. W.
Boyd, Mrs. W. W.
Boyd, Miss Marion
Boyle, Rev. Hugh C.
Brackett, L. C.
Brackett, Mrs.
Brackett, Miss M. M.
Brackett, Miss A. S.
Bradley, Miss A. H.
Brady, Dr. R. W.
Brady, Mrs.
Brady, Miss
Brewer, Mr.
Brewer, Mrs.
Briggs, Alfred
Briggs, Mrs. Alfred
Briggs, Stephen
Briggs, Geoffrey
Brigham, Miss G. R.
Brigham, Miss F. M.
Brigham, Miss E. A.
Brown, Miss S. Ethel
Brown, Miss Ruth
Brown, Miss C. M.
Browney, M.
Bryant, Mrs. C. L.
Buckley, Dr. Sara
Buckley, Miss D. S.
Buckley, Miss M. F.
Buechele, Miss M. A.
Burns, Rev. G. V.
Bush, Miss Redia W.
Butler, G. P., Jr.
Byars, Miss Ora

C.

Campbell, Miss B. B.
Campbell, Miss M.
Carter, Miss S.
Carey, Joseph
Carey, T.
Carey, Miss G.
Carlson, Miss Ida M.
Carlson, Miss Esther
Carr, M. L.
Carr, Mrs.
Carroll, W. D.
Cleveland, Miss A. M.
Cleveland, Miss E.
Colegrove, Miss L.
Coe, Miss Sarah E.
Coulomb, Charles A.
Coulomb, Charles D.
Cooper, Miss Florence
Cooper, Miss Edith
[illegible]
Cassidy, Dr. P. J.
Cassidy, Mrs.
Chambers, Percy A.
Cherry, Miss Rose W.
Cherry, Miss A. A.
Chipstone, Harry
Church, Miss Harriet
Church, Miss Clara
Churcher, Miss Anita
Clarke, Miss Dorothy
Cleveland, Charles
Cox, Lange
Cox, Mrs. Margaret
Cresswell, Mrs. Z.
Critchlow, Miss Jean
Curran, Mrs. H. G.
Curran, Miss Pearl
Curran, H. G.
Curran, Hugh G.
[illegible]

D.

Dale, Mrs. N.
Dale, Miss Mary
Daniels, Miss W. A.
Davies, Miss Dorothy
Davies, Miss Mary H.
Day, Harry P.
Day, C. Maynard
Day, Herbert
Dean, John M.
Delize, Mrs. Ferd.
Delize, Miss Amy
Delize, Master Ferd
Denny, William H.
Denney, Dr. G. H.
Denney, Mrs. H.
Derning, Miss N. H.
Derrick, R. O.
Dickinson, B.
Dickinson, Miss Mary
Dillon, Miss A.
Dismore, Miss M.
Dismore, Miss Violet
Dody, Miss S. E.
Donally, Miss A. M.
Dougherty, H. R.
Douglas, Miss Bella
Dow, Miss Ada
Downing, Miss Lillie
Draper, H. W.
Durant, Benson

E.

Edler, Miss Sara
Eikeland, Rev. A. J.
Elliott, Mrs. Robert
Elliott, Miss K.
Elliott, Miss Ruth
Elliott, A.
Elliott, Mrs. M.
Elliott, Miss L.
Elliott, Miss M.
Evans, Miss Isabel R.

F.

Farrell, Miss Agnes
Faulke, Miss Frances
Field, Mrs. Annie
Field, Edward Russell
Fitch, Miss Addie B.
Flagg, Miss Abbey E.
Flagg, Miss Etta P.
Foote, Miss M. E.
Fowler, B. B.
Frantz, Mrs. Jesse G.
Frantz, Miss Gretchen
Fraser, Prof. G. E.
Frishmuth, Mrs. F.
Frishmuth, Miss F.
Frost, H. W.
Frost, Mrs. T. B.
Fuhs, Dr. Jacob
Fuhs, Mrs. J.
Fuhs, Miss Clare
Funke, F. M.

G.

Galdzck, G.
Galdzck, Mrs.
Galdzck, Miss
Gammond, Miss A. F.
Gatti, Mrs. Emma A.
Gatti, Miss D. L. B.
Gatti, Miss Orville C.
Gawne, Mrs. Joseph
Gee, E. R.
Gee, Mrs. B. E.
Gerwig, Dr. G. M.
Gerwig, Percy M.
Gerwig, Miss M.
Gesundheit, W.
Gesundheit, Mrs.
Gibson, Miss Flora M.
Gilles, Dr.
Gilles, J. E.
Gilmore, Miss M. E.
Goldman, Russell
Goode, Miss C. R.
Gordon, Miss Alys
Gormley, Mrs.
Grantham, Fred C.
Grantham, Mrs.
Grantham, Herbert
Green, Miss S. A.
Greenhalgh, Miss M.
Greenlee, Mrs. H. B.
Greenlee, Samuel A.
Greenslet, Miss E. F.
Gries, Miss Jeanne
Grillier, Miss
Grosman, Jack
Groves, Rev. Wm.
Groves, Mrs. Estella
Grubb, Mrs. John
Grubb, Miss Clara
Gulliver, Miss C. C.
Gulliver, Miss E. H.
Gesemuhl, Miss A.
Gusemuhl, Miss H.

H.

Haggarty, Miss Helen
Hahn, Miss
Hall, J. Clark
Hall, Miss Priscilla
Hallett, Miss Florence
Hance, Miss Emma
Harding, Mrs.
Harness, Miss Ethel M.
Haromann, Mrs. O. L.
Haromann, Miss Louise
Haromann, Miss Thesa
Harper, Rev. Edgar P.
Harris, Miss
Harris, Miss Edith
Harris, Miss Frances
Harris, Miss Elsie E.
Harrison, Miss Georgia
Harshaw, Miss G.
Hartley, Rev. J. M.
Hartley, H. P.
Hartley, Mrs. H. P.
Hartley, Miss N. K.
Hartley, S. C.
Hartman, N. B.
Harton, Charles B.
Harvey, Miss Julia C.
Harvey, Miss Edith A.
Hasbrouck, Mrs. C. C.
Haughton, Miss
Haverton, Miss Ada
Hayes, Mrs. Delia
Hazlett, Miss Louise
Hedin, Rev. Olaf
Hedin, Mrs. Hanna M.
Henderson, Miss H.
Herzog, Mr.
Herzog, Mrs.
Himkins, Miss Cora
Hockenburg, Miss L.
Holmes, Clay W.
Holmes, Mrs.
Holt, H., Jr.
Hooper, John J.
Hoover, Mrs. William
Hore, J. C.
Horton, Miss Nan
Horton, Mrs. Charles
Hathaway, Miss C. E.
Herod, W. P.
Holm, Miss S. C.
Hosmer Rev. F. A.
Hough, Rev. Dr. L. H.
Hough, Mrs. Eunice R.
Howard, Miss Abbe C.
Howell, Mr. W. M.
Howell, Mrs.
Howell, Miss Molly B.
Huddle, Rev. John F.
Huddle, Mrs. John J.
Hughes, Charles B.
Hungerford, T. R.

J.

Jackson, R. H.
Jay, Mrs. Andre
Jenks, Miss Fanny B.
Johnson, Mr.
Johnson, Mrs. W. N., Jr.
Johnson, Mrs.
Johnson, Miss
Johnson, Miss Frances
Johnson, Miss Rose
Jones, Mrs. David
Jones, Miss Clara C.
Jones, Miss Helen E.
Jones, Miss D. M.
Joy, George E.

K.

Kalkenbach, Miss H.
Kalkenbach, Miss G.
Kallivagen, Mrs. C.
Karem, Miss
Karrick, Mrs. S. E.
Karrick, Miss Denise
Keck, Mrs. A.
Keeley, Dr. Peter
Keemey, Dr. John N.
Keemey, Mrs. L. V.
Keemey, Miss Lillie
Kelly, Miss Myrtilla
Kennington, Miss F.
Kilbane, Miss A. L.
Killins, Miss Hanna
Kimball, Miss F. G.
Kimberley, Mrs.
Kimberley, Arthur
King, B. B.
King, Mrs.
King, Miss C. M.
Kingsford, Miss A. S.
Kinkeldey, C. W.
Kinkeldey, Mrs.
Klein, Jack
Klein, Mrs. J.
Kneider, Dr. G. M.
Kneider, George P.
Kneider, Mrs. E. P.
Kneider, Miss Mary
Kobler, J.
Kondanzian, C. H.
Kuerzil, Miss F.
Kuhr, William

L.

Lake, Dr. G. J.
Laker, John
Lane, Miss Alice
Lanham, Edward
Lathrop, Miss M. E.
Lattan, Miss J. A.
Law, Robert
Lawrence, Frank
Lawrence, Mrs.
Leaf, Miss Harriet
Lewis, Miss Clara M.
Levin, Miss Alison
Lockwood, Leslie
Loomes, Miss S. M.
Ludlow, Mrs. W.
Lumley, Miss M.
Lurridge, W. J.
Lynch, Miss Sarah
Lynch, Miss Harriet
Lyons, E. J.
Lyons, Mrs.

M.

Mabray, F. D.
MacAvoy, Miss K.
Macpherson, Mrs. D.
Mansfield, Miss B.
Martin, J. G.
Martin, Mrs. J. G.
Martin, Miss C. E.
Mason, Miss Agnes
Massaure, Miss
Matern, Miss Mary
Matern, Miss Minnie
Mathews, Miss J.
Maurer, G. L.
Maurer, Mrs. E. J.
May, L. A.
McAvoy, Miss M.
McCaffrey, Miss H. F.
McCoard, G. W.
McCormick, J. H.
McCutchins, Miss G. C.
McGowan, Miss Mary
McGregor, Dr. Robert
McGregor, Miss J.
McIlvaine, W. R.
McIlvaine, W. A. H.
McIlvaine, John A.
McKay, Lewis E.
McKay, Mrs.
McMichael, Dr. J. C.
McMichael, Dr. W. C.
McNary, Miss A. B.
McPhail, Miss E. J.
Mears, Mrs. M. L. M.
Mears, Miss Mary L.
Merney, Michael
Meserole, Miss E.
Mexhlag, F. K.
Mexhlag, Mrs. D.
Mexhlag, Miss H. K.
Miller, Lady W. W.
Minter, Thurber
Mitchell, Rev. Roe R.
Monnett, F. S.
Monnett, Mrs.
Moore, Miss
Moran, Miss J.
Morris, Eugene C.
Morris Mrs. E. C.
Morris, Miss Jessie
Morrison, Miss Aimee
Morse, Elliot C.
Morse, Mrs. F. L.
Morse, Miss Ruth
Morse, Miss Alice
Moses, Rev. J. R.
Moses, J. S.
Motley, Mrs. W.
Moyer, H. H.
Moyer, Mrs.
Moyer, Miss Gladys
Mulheims, Miss M.
Mussey, Mrs.

N.

Nason, Mrs. G. F.
Nevin, Miss Lois
Nevin, Miss Norma
Newstead, Mrs. L. M.
Newstead, Miss N. L.
Newstead, R. H.
Newstead, R. C.
Nolstad, Rev. C. J.
North, Henry S.
Nourse, Fredk. Wm.
Nourse, Mrs. F. W.
Noyes, Francis H.
Noyes, Miss M. L.

O.

O'Connor, Miss H.
Osburn, Miss Nora B.
Ostrowsky, Mrs. Anna J.

P.

Paine, Miss Catherine
Palmer, Mrs. S. M.
Pamplin, James
Pasfield, Miss C.
Patch, Richard H.
Pattison, Andrew
Pattison, John
Pattison, Mrs.
Pattison, Miss G. M.
Pearce, E.
Peck, Warner
Perring, Miss Louise
Phelps, Miss E. L.
Phelps, Miss F.
Phillips, Harry
Phillips, Mrs. Harry
Piesen, Hugo
Piesen, M.
Pitcher, Stephen L.
Pitcher, Miss Ada S.
Pluss, Miss Rosa
Pochler, Mrs.
Polhill, Mrs. E. V.
Polhill, George
Pratt, Waldo S.
Pratt, Mrs.
Pratt, Miss Edna S.
Preston, Mrs. L. L.
Preston, Miss Helen
Pugh, Miss Ednah H.

R.

Rae, Mrs. Dora L.
Redwood, D. B.
Redwood, Mrs. M. S.
Reed, Thomas G.
Rehfeldt, E. A.
Reinert, Mrs. Edward
Remold, Miss G.
Renouf, Miss F. E.
Rice, T.
Ridd, Miss Irene
Robertson, Mrs. M.
Robins, Edward
Robins, Mrs.
Rodda, Mrs. Mary
Rodda, Miss Mabel
Rogan, James
Rommel, Miss Helen
Rommel, Frank
Rons, Mrs. S. H.
Rose, Mrs. H. A.
Ross, S. H.
Rossmassler, R.
Rousaville, Miss C.

S.

Samson, Miss Fanny
Sanday, M.
Sanday, Mrs.
Schaefer, Miss
Schaffer, Miss B.
Schmidt, Miss M.
Schmidt, Miss Mary
Schneiderman, Nathan
Schoedinger, Mrs. P.
Schwartz, Mr.
Schwartz, Mrs.
Schwarzkoff, Miss D.
Schwarzkoff, Miss C.
Senftner, Mrs. R.
Senftner, Miss Anna
Sessions, Miss Harriet
Shannon, P.
Shaw, Miss M. F.
Shearman, Thomas
Sheldon, Miss N. A.
Shields, Mrs. W. B.
Sheldon, E. L.
Sinclair, Dr. D. A.
Skinner, Mrs. J. A.
Skinner, Miss M. A.
Skinner, Miss Isabel
Skinner, Miss Eleanor
Sloan, Prof. S. B.
Slyne, W. P.
Smethurst, Mrs. E. H. B.
Smith, Herman
Smith, Miss Laura
Smith, Mrs. Milton G.
Smith, Jack E.
Smith, L. A.
Smith, Mrs. A. C.
Smith, Miss A.
Smith, P. C.
Smyth, Joseph E.
Smyth, Mrs.
Smith, D. A.
Sommers, Miss Amy
Sowden, J.
Speed, Miss Esther
Spencer, Miss
Sproule, Miss M. W.
Stahle, Miss P. W.
Staples, Miss Annie D.
Steel, Miss Edith
Steinway, Miss A. E.
Steinway, Miss Louise
Stephens, Dr. T. M.
Steven, Miss Daisy
Stillson, Miss Ethel
Stinch, M.
Stockbridge, Mrs. F. J.
Stockbridge, Miss F. J.
Stockbridge, Mrs. E. P.
Stockbridge, Miss M. M.
Stokes, Miss Rhoda
Suthill, Miss Ada
Sweiger, Miss G. V.
Symonds, Miss Bessie Tremain
Symonds, Miss B. T.

T.

Taggart, Mrs. Wm.
Taggart, Mrs. Phoebe
Tanzer, Miss G.
Thompson, Miss Dovy
Tifton, Miss Louise
Timberlake, Miss S. R. B.
Tindale, Mrs. M. C.
Tomfohrde, Miss Anna
Town, Miss Iene
Tucker, T. H.
Tucker, Miss Mary
Turner, H. R.
Tyler, Miss Harriet A.

U.

Uhlman, Simon
Utard, Mrs. Henry
Utard, Miss Mary M.

V.

Vahery, P. A.
Vance, Miss Harriett
Vance, Miss Catharine
Van Vechten, Miss A.
Vick, Miss J. M.
Vogel, M.
Voice, Miss M.

W.

Wade, C. D.
Wainwright, Miss F.
Walker, Mathew
Walker, Mrs.
Wall, Rev. M. O.
Wallace, Miss Mary
Wassenberg, C. F.
Wassenberg, Mrs.
Watkins, Miss Ethel
Weeden, Mrs. E. B.
[illegible]
Welch, Mrs. W.
Welek, Charles
Wells, Henry
Wells, George B.
Whitney, Miss M. L.
Whitney, Miss M.
Whitney, Miss E.
Williams, E. L.
Williams, Mrs.
Williams, J. Henry
[illegible]
Williamson, Mrs.
Winder, George
Winder, Miss P.
Winder, Miss Irene
Wolcott, A.
Wolcott, Mrs.
Wood, H. R.
Woodruff, Mrs. M.
Woodruff, Miss
Woodward, Miss A. M.
Wright, Ernest G.
Wysong, A. C.
Wysong, Donald D.

Y.

Yeates, Miss M. E.
Yonise, Miss M.
Young, William

Z.

Zechtenstein, S. J.
Zechtenstein, Mrs.

The following list includes those who boarded the St. Paul too late for inclusion in the regular list:

Miss E. Bruyn
J. Colenutt
Mrs. J. Colenutt
Miss L. Hoadley
Miss M. Irvine
Miss Tuthill
E. H. Knoop
Mrs. E. H. Knoop
Miss H. Knoop
Miss L. Knoop
Miss B. Knoop
Miss J. Martin
Miss J. Newman
Miss B. Newcome
Mrs. K. Reid
Miss H. Reid
Mrs. M. Kingsley
Dr. Fitch
Mrs. Fitch
Mrs. E. Sanford
J. Randall
Mrs. J. Randall
J. Randall
R. Randall
Mrs. Sheets
Miss Emily Sheets
Miss E. Sheets
Master Sheets
Mr. Rous
Mrs. Rous
W. Miller
Mrs. Armellani
Mr. Lichenstein
Mrs. Lichenstein
Miss A. Susemuhl
Miss H. Susemuhl
Miss F. Wilson
Miss I. Wilson
Mr. Shultz
Mrs. Walton
Miss Walton
Miss Risley
Miss V. Ewing
Miss Van Daggenhauser
Miss E. Joeckel
Miss L. Joeckel
Miss E. Rignall
R. Clement
Mrs. Degner
Miss P. Evans
M. Fikes
M. Fikes, Jr.
Miss M. Lambert
Mrs. Rieder
Miss Baier
Miss Lamon
M. Merz
G. Marr
Mr. Moffatt
Miss M. O'Connell
Miss M. Andrews
Dr. Lowenburg
Miss Hendrickson
Mrs. S. Young
Mrs. Da Costa
Mrs. S. Austin
S. Peron
W. Peron
Mr. Pamplin
Miss F. Hall
Mrs. Sargent
Miss Barnard
Miss A. McGarrigle
Miss E. McGarrigle
J. Wright
Mrs. J. Wright
Miss Wright
J. Wilson
Mr. Nieschlag
Mrs. Nieschlag
Miss Nieschlag
Mrs. A. Frost
Mrs. Shultz
Mr. Kruckenmeyer
A. Strong
Dr. Edgar
Mrs. Smith
Miss Dudley
Mrs. T. Ewing
Miss E. Ewing
Mrs. P. Andrews
Miss A. Perkins
Mrs. P. Wells
Mrs. C. E. Morris
Miss L. McHenry
Mr. Mosler
Mrs. Mosler
Miss Morrisson
J. Morrisson
Mrs. Morrisson
P. McMillan
T. Maye
Mrs. E. Maye
Miss K. Marlow
Mr. May
Miss E. Myer
Miss H. Mathews
Miss G. Mendelsohn
Miss E. Macomber
Miss A. Martin
Miss C. Markham
Miss A. Morris
Mrs. M. Mathews
Mrs. L. M. McCowd
Miss H. Mitchell
A. Meyer
D. McNally
H. De Menil
C. de Nemours
Miss M. Nelson
Miss E. Ott
Mrs. F. Oliver
Mrs. E. R. Perkins
S. Paramananda
Mrs. H. Patterson
Mrs. R. W. Reid
Mrs. G. Rewell
Mrs. C. E. H. Stengel
K. R. Stengel
Miss Stierlen
Miss M. Sanders
Miss G. B. Smith
Miss Margaret Smith
Miss M. E. Smith
Miss Mary Smith
Miss N. B. Smith
Mr. Tileston
Miss C. S. True
Rev. Thouvemain
Miss N. Wheeler
Mrs. Wietenberger
H. P. Williams
Louis Wormser
Mrs. Wormser
Miss Wormser
J. Wietenberger
Miss L. Woolf
Miss K. Woolf
Morris Woolf
Mrs. Olga Woolf
E. Zimbalest

IN ON THE ESPAGNE.

French Liner Brings Many Refugees from Havre.

Below is the list of first-cabin passengers of the French Line steamer Espagne from Havre:

A.

Miss Arcocha
Miss Arcocha
Abbe Ouvrard
Abbe Blanc
Abbe Coquee
Abbe Bernard
Abbe Guibert

B.

Mr. Brunet
Mrs. Brunet
E. C. Buckignani
Mrs. E. C. Buckignani

C.

Mrs. Cohn
Miss Cohn
Mrs. C. J. Collings
R. D. Cutrer
Mrs. J. W. Cutrer
Miss Blanche Cutrer
Miss E. E. Caunon
Miss Ettel Caskey
Antonino Cariello
H. B. Caveraux
Mrs. H. B. Caveraux
Henry Coggeshall
George Cherrier
Mr. Chayes
Mrs. Chayes
Aug. de Catalogue
H. A. Cohn

D.

Miss Alice Delamar
Miss Od. Dodge
Miss Ph. Dodge
Miss Dodge
Mrs. L. S. Dure
Mrs. Davalos
Mrs. W. S. Dolliver
Miss Dolliver
C. H. Ducommun
Mr. Davalos

E.

Comte Casa Equia
J. Enelow
Miss Inga Elsew

F.

Henri Francastel
L. Fitzgerald
Mrs. Fitzgerald
Mrs. W. R. Forrest
Miss Fenimore

G.

Mrs. Griffitts
Miss L. Glanzer
Prof. Gottheil
Mrs. Gottheil

H.

John P. Hookeer
Mrs. Hookeer
Mr. Huot
Mrs. Huot
Miss Huot
Horace B. Hitchings
Miss Anabel G. Hadley
Dr. Hirzel
Ernest Humbert
Mrs. Ernest Humbert
Th. Husted
Mrs. Ch. Hubbard

I.

Mrs. Ireland
Miss V. Ireland

K.

Miss Emilie Kassnier
H. A. Keller
Mrs. H. A. Keller
Mr. Klotz
Mrs. Klotz
Alf. Kilder
Mrs. Alf. Kilder

L.

Miss Ruth Lloyd
L. Longhurst
Mrs. W. P. Layton
C. Layton
Miss Leon
J. B. Lankershind
Joseph La Liberte

M.

Mrs. MacDonnell
Miss MacDonnell
Mrs. O. McHarg
W. J. McCullough
Mrs. McCullough
Mrs. D. McCallum
Mrs. Maffitt
Mrs. Mauge
Jean Michel
Mrs. Ward Moffet
Miss Ward Moffett
Gilbert Miller

N.

Mrs. du Pont de Nemours
Miss J. C. Need
G. O. Noble
A. Nelson

P.

Mr. Pistchel
Mrs. Pistchel
Miss Pendleton
J. Pizzarello

R.

Mr. Reynaud
Luis Nicola Rossi
Mr. Ramos
Mrs. Ramos
Miss Ramos

S.

G. W. Strawbridge
J. C. Strawbridge
E. R. Strawbridge
Miss F. Settle
Mrs. Simmouds
Marino Struzzieri
Mrs. Marino Struzzieri
Mrs. Stevens
J. Alvin Scott
Miss J. N. Stout
Mr. Southwick
Miss J. P. Stewart
Charles B. Stark
Miss Mary Stark
Mrs. C. Stevens

T.

K. Takamine
B. L. Thompson
G. F. Thompson

V.

Mr. Veit

W.

Jules Weber
Mrs. Jules Weber
Miss Beatrice Wood
A. Wyman
Mrs. E. Wilson
Louis Wilson
Mrs. A. Whitney
Mr. Wilbinson

Z.

Miss L. K. Ziegler

The following list, which bears the names of those boarding the Espagne too late for the regular list, shows the large number of last-moment bookings:

Charles Ayer
Mr. Azernikoff
Mrs. Rose Azernikoff
Miss Helen Apple
Miss Blanche Apple
Miss Ir. Ayers
Ch. W. Anthony
Mrs. Anthony
Mrs. S. N. Barnett
Mr. Busson
Miss Bull
Miss Baribault
Mr. Barney
Mrs. Barney
Mrs. J. Bell
Miss J. C. Bell
Miss J. R. Bell
Mrs. C. L. Barritt
M. Blackmer
Mrs. Blackmer
Miss M. L. Butzberger
J. Bieber
Mrs. Bieber
Mrs. E. D. Browne
Miss L. Van Bakkelen
Mrs. Busson
E. Behar
H. Breittmayer
Mrs. B. Bennett
Miss H. Buck
Miss L. Bartholomew
Miss A. Butler
Miss E. Butler
Miss B. Beyer
Miss A. Burchard
Miss I. Buch
Miss Burns
Miss S. Bunyan
Miss E. Boomer
Miss Bella Carpenter
Miss E. L. Cook
Mrs. J. C. Cleophane
Miss Cleophane
M. W. Carter
Miss B. Carter
Miss G. D. Carter
Mrs. Cummins
E. L. Calile
Beebe Center
Mrs. A. R. Conrow
Miss G. Conrow
Miss V. Connelly
Miss R. Corwine
Miss Carroll
Miss I. Caldwell
Miss Chaplin
Miss G. Clark
Miss Doliver
Mrs. De Menil
F. J. Deane
S. B. Davis
Mrs. S. B. Davis
G. R. Davis
R. S. Davis
Mrs. Du Bois
Miss J. Dowlin
Miss H. Donohue
Miss J. Durand
Miss H. De Frontgous
Miss Jane Eaiane
H. K. Eldridge
W. W. Elwang
Miss A. Elwang
A. Edelstein
Miss H. Embrey
Miss H. Embrey
Miss I. Edwards
L. Edelman
S. Fuller
A. Falcon
Miss R. M. Falcon
Miss C. Falcon
Miss F. Falcon
Mrs. Fotch
Miss E. Fredrich
[illegible]
Mrs. Green
Mrs. A. Gluck
J. Guerin
Mrs. J. Guerin
H. Goldberg
Mrs. Goldberg
I. Gernreich
Mrs. G. Gernreich
J. Gudmundsen
Mrs. E. Graham
A. Gastaud
Mrs. Gastaud
Miss B. Griswold
J. Graham
S. Gordon
Miss A. Gout
Miss E. Gibson
Miss O. N. Hargis
Mr. Heymann
H. Hopkins
V. Hammer
Miss H. Heidenheimer
Miss E. Hobbs
D. Heyward
K. Hawlick
Miss L. Harding
Miss L. Hawkins
L. Hymers
Miss F. Harrington
Miss L. Horwitz
Miss C. E. Ives
Miss Ireland
Mrs. F. Josephson
Miss H. E. Johanson
Mrs. A. Jewell
Miss Judkins
Mrs. Joy
L. Juster
Mrs. Johnson
T. Jones
Miss E. Jones
Kilder infant
Miss K. C. Kerneau
E. Kimball
Mrs. Kimball
Miss J. Klumpke
Mrs. K. Kress
Miss E. Kress
Mr. Kutcher
P. Karsulker
Miss Kleiminger
Miss N. Kimball
Mrs. L. Kytley
Dr. Kossiph
Mrs. S. Karrick
Miss D. Karrick
Mrs. N. Keyes
Miss Keyes
R. La Monte
Mrs. M. La Monte
Miss F. La Monte
Miss S. Lee
Miss E. Lee
H. Lubin
Mrs. J. Linkogel
Miss S. Linkogel
Miss M. Linkogel
Ch. La Rose
L. Little
Ch. Livingstone
J. Lambin
Mrs. C. Lacoste
Miss E. Lauterbach
Miss C. Lean
Miss S. Lean
Miss C. Lean
Miss E. Lockwood
G. Lockwood
Mrs. H. Landers
Mrs. Mayhew
Mrs. Metzler
Mr. Metzler
M. S. Mendelsohn
D. Mendelsohn
Miss Mariam
[illegible]

PRESIDENT TAKES AUTO TRIP

Will Play Golf To-day and Later Consider Shipping Law Changes.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 30.—President Wilson today found quiet and seclusion automobiling over the hills of New Hampshire with Prof. Stockton Axson, his brother-in-law, and Miss Margaret Wilson. His route took him through some of the most picturesque scenery of New England.

The President drove past the Cornish artistic colony, which includes the beautiful homes of Maxfield Parish, the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Homer Saint-Gaudens, Herbert Adams, Kenyon Cox, Percy MacKaye, Winston Churchill, and others. He requested newspaper men not to follow him in order that he might gain complete peace.

One of the tires of the automobile containing the Secret Service men was punctured during the ride, and after the repairing was done an exciting chase after the President's car followed.

Mr. Wilson remained at home during the morning with Col. E. M. House of Texas, who came here today from Beverly, Mass.

Francis B. Sayre, the President's son-in-law, left today, but expects to return later. Several members of the party plan to remain at the "Summer White House" after the President leaves.

The President will play golf tomorrow morning and will later consider the amendments he is to make to the navigation laws in accordance with the new registry law.

He kept in close touch with the European war situation today through messages from Washington, but nothing requiring any decisive action on his part was brought before him.

CONTESTS $2,000,000 WILL.

Niece Asserts T. J. Kieley Was Not of Sound Mind.

An action to set aside the will of Timothy J. Kieley, who died on Aug. 17, 1913, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $2,000,000, has been begun in the Supreme Court by Josephine Waters, Mr. Kieley's niece. Mr. Kieley began working as a stationary engineer, and later was employed on steamboats in the coast trade. Then he turned his mind to inventing energy-saving devices, that were very successful.

The bulk of his estate was in gilt-edged securities and in realty in and about Rockaway. His will, written on one sheet of paper, left all of his property to his widow, Margaret V. Kieley, who was his second wife.

Besides his niece, Mrs. Waters, his closest relatives were John and Daniel Kieley and Matthew, John, James, Timothy, Helen, and Veronica Gaffney, nephews and nieces. Mrs. Waters makes the nephews and nieces defendants with Mrs. Kieley.

The complaint alleged that the will dated April 19, 1913, was never executed legally by Mr. Kieley, and that Mr. Kieley was not of sound mind. It is charged that if the will "was executed by the said Timothy J. Kieley it was secured by the fraudulent and undue influence of the defendant.

Mr. Kieley lived at 246 Waverly Place, where his widow lives now. Her attorney is J. M. Shellabarger. Mrs. Waters has retained Wing & Wing as counsel.

McLAUGHLIN SUES SISTER.

Ex-Inspector's Son Says $5,000 Is Withheld from Him.

William W. McLaughlin, Jr., has begun suit in the Supreme Court to recover $5,000 from his father, the former Police Inspector, and his sister, Violette McLaughlin. He says they wrongfully deprived him of the money, and that when he asked his sister for it she referred him to his father, and his father referred him back to his sister, thereby, as he phrased it, "playing a game of shuttlecock and battledore with me."

The plaintiff won some notoriety last Fall by saying that he had seen a copy of a note for $5,000 among his father's papers that was made by Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor. Mr. McCall suggested in reply that Mr. McLaughlin was not in good mental condition.

J. Philip Berg, Mr. McLaughlin's lawyer, said that Miss McLaughlin declared she had returned the money to her brother. Mr. Berg also said that all he wants Miss McLaughlin to do is to make a satisfactory explanation as to what she did with the money.

PRAYERS FOR CARDINALS.

Mgr. Lavelle Asks Divine Aid for Electors of New Pope.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle delivered the sermon at the high mass celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The sermon was on "Gratitude." Mgr. Lavelle said it seemed to be a human failing to forget the blessings and munificence of God, and impressed on his auditors the fact that gratitude is one of the most uplifting elements of Christianity.

In making the announcements for the week, Mgr. Lavelle asked the congregation to pray for the Cardinals of the Sacred College, that they may have no difficulty in arriving at a suitable selection in filling the vacant chair of the Vicar of Christ on earth. The Rev. Bernard F. McQuade celebrated the mass.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The proceeds from the first two performances of the season by the Century Opera Company are to be devoted to the work of the Red Cross in the war zone.

The first rehearsal of "The Story of the Rosary," a military play, the scenes of which are laid in the war zone, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Manhattan Opera House.

A cable message has been received from Mme. Marcella Sembrich, who is now in Switzerland, announcing that she will sing in this country during January and February. Her recital will be given in Boston, Chicago, and New York.

William H. Thompson has been engaged to take the role of the patriarch in George M. Cohan's newest play, "The Miracle Man," which will have its initial performance in Hartford Monday, Sept. 14. After a week in Hartford the play will be brought to the Astor Theatre.

The Lyric Theatre will be the scene of the annual jubilee of the Vaudeville Comedy Club all this week. There will be no matinee performances.

George Scarborough's new comedy, "What Is Love?" will be presented for the first time Friday night in Stamford, Conn. No announcement for the New York opening of the play has been made as yet.

Arbitrary or optional—Which do you want?

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WAR AIDS OUR DRAMATISTS.

Playwriting Abroad Paralyzed for Next Ten Years, Says Frohman.

Charles Frohman, who has many theatrical interests in Europe, especially in Paris, Berlin, and London, and who for twenty years has depended principally on Europe for entertainments of all sorts with which to keep going his American theatres, had something to say last night that was distinctly encouraging to the hosts of people who write plays in America.

"Playwriting in Europe and England is completely paralyzed for the next ten years," said Mr. Frohman. "For the next five years American managers will not even visit foreign play markets in search of stage material. It will be the other way around. Foreign managers will visit us. This war abroad has provided American authors with the greatest opportunity they have ever had. For twenty years Europe has furnished America with 60 per cent. of its theatrical entertainment. For the next decade American authors will have the field entirely to themselves."

"Will the demand continue to be as great in the future?" Mr. Frohman was asked.

"If there is any judging by the way this season has opened, it will be greater," was his answer.

Alma Gluck Back from Europe.

Alma Gluck, the soprano, returned on the French liner Espagne yesterday from Havre, with her husband, Efrem Zimbalist, the violinist. They were in Switzerland when the war started. At Lausanne the cashier of a bank wanted $100 for cashing a $1,000 bill, Mme. Gluck said, so she brought it to New York. Mr. Zimbalist said he was subject to military duty in the Russian Army, but the Czar had given him his release.

George Arliss Here from England.

George Arliss, the actor, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, with Mrs. Arliss, and leaves for San Francisco today, where he opens in "Disraeli" on Sept. 7. He was afraid that he might not be in time, and advertised in the London papers, offering a premium for a cabin, and got one on the St. Paul.

SUFFRAGE MEETING ENDS.

$10,000 Raised at Newport for Congressional Union's Fight.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The Advisory Council of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage closed its two-day conference with a garden party tonight.

At Hill Top, the Summer home of J. K. Sullivan, a large audience heard Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Katherine H. Hepburn of Hartford, Conn., President of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the union, speak. Miss Paul outlined plans for the Fall campaign. It was declared that unless Democrats in Congress acted favorably on the Bristow-Mondell suffrage resolution before Sept. 15 the council would oppose their re-election, but that the details of the programme would not be made public until Sept. 19.

A fund of $10,000 was raised today for carrying on the plans of the union.

City Takes Over a Playground.

It was announced yesterday that the City Park Department tomorrow would assume the control and operation of the playground at the foot of Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn, which had been under the management of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. The change in management was made at the request of the association. In addition to the installation of new apparatus, Park Commissioner Ingersoll has arranged with the Vitagraph Company of America and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for a free motion picture exhibition in the playground every Thursday evening the remainder of the Summer.

Robert J. Collier's Condition.

At the residence of Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher of Collier's Weekly, at 752 Park Avenue, it was said last night that Mr. Collier, who is suffering from uraemic poisoning, was still unconscious, but that there was a slight improvement. Mr. Collier became ill at his Summer camp at Raquette Lake, N. Y., a week ago yesterday, and was brought to New York on Thursday.

BISHOP McINTYRE DIES.

Methodist Episcopal Prelate Passes Away in Chicago Hospital.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Robert McIntyre, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Diocese, which includes Oklahoma, Texas, and part of Kansas, died in a hospital today. He came to Chicago on Aug. 14 suffering from carbuncles.

The Bishop was born in Selkirk, Scotland, Nov. 20, 1851. He was a lecturer, author, and poet. Burial will be at Oklahoma City.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. YETTA GREENBERG, widow of Wolf Greenberg, a wholesale jeweler, died on Saturday at her home, 555 Central Park West, in her seventy-second year. She is survived by three daughters and five sons.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, eighty-seven years old, President of the Westport Manufacturing Company, died at his home in Westport on Saturday.

Mrs. JUDITH WALKER ANDREWS, widow of Gen. Joseph Andrews, died on Saturday at her home in Boston. For many years she was associated with Dr. Edward Everett Hale and was active in the charitable work of the South Congregational Church. Mrs. Andrews's husband was a former Mayor of Salem, a Brigadier General in the Massachusetts Volunteers, and was in command of Fort Warren at the start of the civil war.

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Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

WM. WASHINGTON DEAD.

Victim of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in the New York Hospital.

William de Hertburn Washington, a descendant of John A. Washington, brother of George Washington, died yesterday morning of cerebro-spinal meningitis at the New York Hospital after an illness of three days.

Mr. Washington, who was usually referred to as "Colonel" by his friends, was born in Baltimore on June 29, 1863. He was for a time Consul at London, Ontario. Twenty years ago he came to New York and became President of the Hydraulic Construction Company. He remained in the construction business for about ten years and then went into real estate. At the time of his death he was President of the New Center Company, a real estate corporation; the Eastern Warehouse and Realty Company, and the National Educational Publishing Company. He was the author of a book called "Progress and Prosperity," a comprehensive study of industrial development, with special emphasis on the growth of railroads. He was appointed consulting road engineer by former Gov. Sulzer during the latter part of that official's administration.

"Col." Washington was organizer and President of the West Virginia State Society, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Southern Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a number of other organizations. He never married, and his nearest living relatives are his nephew, W. Lanier Washington of 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, and two sisters, Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser and Mrs. E. Glenn Perine of Baltimore.

Only a few days ago Mr. Washington offered his services to the French Government.

CHAS. J. HENRY DIES.

Former Brooklyn Charities Commissioner Passes Away in 73d Year.

Charles J. Henry, seventy-two years old, former Charities Commissioner in the old City of Brooklyn, died Saturday night at the Holburn Hotel at Sayville, L. I., where he had been spending a vacation. Mr. Henry was a reformer in politics, and during his term of office on the Board of Charities Brooklyn had a clean-up that resulted in better administration in all departments.

In 1874 the board had become a scandal, and an indignation meeting was held at the old Academy of Music, which resulted in immediate action. The members of the board were thrown out, a number being tried for misconduct in office, and a new board was created by act of the Legislature, with Mr. Henry at its head. After that there were no further complaints, and Mr. Henry was re-elected for a second term.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Katherine Marie Schudt. His home was at 820 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Rev. William Huckel.

The Rev. William Huckel, for thirty-six years pastor of St. Anne's Episcopal Church at Morrisania, died yesterday at his home in Plandome Road, Manhasset, L. I., in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1849. Dr. Huckel was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. He was a cousin of the Rev. Oliver Huckel of Baltimore and the Rev. Samuel Huckel of Philadelphia. Dr. Huckel was at one time pastor of St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. He was a profound student, and wrote extensively for religious publications. Dr. Huckel is survived by two sons and one daughter.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAER.—Aug. 23, 187 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Baer, a son.
FISCHGRUND.—Aug. 24, 703 West 179th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fischgrund, a son.
KRAMER.—Aug. 26, 1,845 7th Av., to Dr. and Mrs. I. G. Kramer, a daughter.
NEWMAN.—Aug. 23, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Newman, a son.
STEINBERG.—Aug. 23, Yonkers, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Steinberg, a daughter.
WEILL.—Aug. 27, 498 Pine St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Weill, a son.
ZEISLER.—Aug. 24, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Zeisler, a daughter.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—FINKELSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Abrahams of 107 East 80th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace R., to Mr. Nathan R. Finkelstein. Reception on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 13, from 3 until 6 o'clock at Sherry's, 5th Av. and 44th St. No cards.
BENELY—MORRIS.—B. Morris to R. H. Benely.
BLUM—GRABFELDER.—Hattie Grabfelder to Jerome Blum.
BLUM—HIRSCH.—Ruth Hirsch to Norman Blum.
COHEN—LIVINGSTON.—Pearl Livingston to Harold G. Cohen.
CONNOR—SMITH.—Florence W. Smith to William B. Connor.
FRIEDMAN—LEVY.—Sadye Levy to Moses A. Friedman.
GOTTHELF—GORLITZ.—Rose Gorlitz to Eugene Gotthelf.
JARET—ISAACS.—Maude S. Isaacs to Phil Jaret.
KEYSER—STINER.—Effie Stiner to William Keyser.
KUSMIN—SEDWITZ.—Sadie Sedwitz to Harry Kusmin.
LEVY—FRANK.—Sylvia R. Frank to Bernard Levy.
SILVER—SANDERS.—Ricka Sanders to Eugene Silver.
STEINBERG—ADELBERG.—Sadie Adelberg to Joseph E. Steinberg.
STRAUSS—ADLER.—Tillie Adler to Max Strauss.
WOLFSON—GOODMAN.—Dorothy Goodman to S. Samuel Wolfson.

Married.

CORE—WISWALL.—Aug. 29, Sara J. Wiswall to Francis Core.
HALL—GOODSPEED.—Aug. 29, Gertrude Goodspeed to Ray O. Hall.
LAVANOUX—PENDELTON.—Aug. 27, Beatrice C. Pendelton to Charles E. Lavanoux.
SEEVERS—MAAS.—Aug. 26, Mildred Maas to George B. Seevers.
STEINBERG—GRIFFEL.—Aug. 23, Sara Griffel to Harry Steinberg.
VALENTINE—HOLLIDAY.—Aug. 29, Elenor W. Holliday to James E. Valentine.

Died.

AUSTIN.—Entered into eternal life on Aug. 30, 1914, at his home, 18 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J., William Redington, son of Sarah Redington and the late William Edward Austin, in the 21st year of his life. Funeral services at Grace Church on Wednesday at 4 P. M.
DISBROW.—In New York, on Aug. 28, 1914, Wallace F. Disbrow, son of William W. and Mary Stelle Disbrow, aged 31 years. Funeral private.
FITZGERALD.—Mrs. Mary F. Funeral from her late residence, 229 East 176th St., Bronx, Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mass of requiem at Church of Holy Spirit, Aqueduct and Burnside Avs., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Ridgefield, Conn.

Died.

FULFORD.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, 1914, Margaret, widow of the late William Fulford. Funeral services at her late home, 263 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.
HOLLINGSWORTH.—At St. Lawrence Hospital, Aug. 30, 1914, Martha Hollingsworth of Paterson, N. J.
HOPSON.—On Aug. 29, at her late residence Kent, Conn., Mary Britton Hopson, widow of John Hopson and daughter of the late Benjamin and Susan C. Haxtun.
HORMANN.—On Aug. 29, at Elka Park, N. Y., Rudolf Hormann, aged 64.
HUCKEL.—On Sunday, at his home, Manhasset, L. I., the Rev. William Huckel, in his 85th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.
HUNTER.—On Aug. 29, Elizabeth S., widow of Charles E., passed away at Chester, N. Y. Funeral Tuesday, 3:30 P. M. Interment Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday.
LANSING.—Aug. 29, Ettie Williams Lansing, dearly beloved mother of Edith Williams Lansing, at her late residence, 520 West 124th St. Funeral service Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private at Albany Rural Cemetery, Tuesday morning.
LININGTON.—At Short Hills, N. J., Aug. 30, 1914, Gertrude Watson, wife of Stephen W. Linington. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Short Hills, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 10 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Hoboken at 9:15 A. M. Newport papers please copy.
LOWENTHAL.—On Aug. 28, at his home in Rochester, N. Y., Max Lowenthal, at the age of 71.
O'BRIEN.—Charles Edward, beloved husband of Edna O'Brien, suddenly, on Aug. 29. Funeral services at J. Winterbottom & Son, 75 West 45th, Interment at New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 1. The deceased is a brother of John, Frank, and Thomas of this city and Dolly of Springfield, Mass.; son of Mrs. Sarah O'Brien of New Haven. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.
RAWLINS.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, at Mineola, John Armstrong, beloved son of Emily Dole and Henry Rawlins, in his forty-fourth year. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 31. Interment at Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, L. I.
ROIG.—Antonio. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.
STEWART.—Charles Arthur of Moscow, Idaho, son of Estelle and Charles, and husband of Gertrude Douglas, after lingering illness, at Westhampton, L. I., Aug. 29. Services at Westhampton, L. I., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 2 P. M., after arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 10:07.
TROSKY.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, Augusta Trosky, beloved wife of Henry Trosky, mother of Mrs. Sarah Sable, Ella and Jennie Trosky. Interment Monday at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Sinai Cemetery. Please omit flowers.
WASHINGTON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 30, 1914, at the New York City Hospital, William De Hertburn Washington, in the 51st year of his age. Services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 145 West 46th St., New York City, at 11 A. M., Sept. 2. Interment at Charlestown, W. Va. Baltimore, Richmond, and West Virginia papers please copy.
WHITRIDGE.—Alonso C., suddenly, Aug. 30, at New London, Conn. Notice of funeral later.
WILSON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 28, William C. Wilson, the son of Jennie E. and the late Alfred T. Wilson. Funeral services at his residence, 339 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Aug. 31, at 9 P. M. Relatives and friends, also Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M.; United Commercial Travelers' Association, Gen. Warren Council, No. 159, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Long Island Travelers' Association are invited to attend.

BAKER.—William J., 329 East 124th St., Aug. 28.
BREEN.—John, 2,613 8th Av., Aug. 29, aged 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BRIDGES.—Samuel C., 372 East 135th St., Aug. 28.
COFFMAN.—Walter, Aug. 29, aged 39. Funeral 171 8th Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.
CURRIE.—Andrew, 530 West 152d St., Aug. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
EDMUNDSON.—Ellen, 738 2d Av., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
GREENE.—John H., Aug. 28, aged 42. Funeral 171 8th Av.
HAGMAIER.—Frederick, 767 Amsterdam Av., Aug. 29, aged 57.
KECK.—Elizabeth, 791 East 175th St., Aug. 28, aged 69.
LOWRY.—Ellen, 19 West 65th St., Aug. 29. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
LUCY.—Katherine, 303 East 142d St., Aug. 28. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.
McFADDEN.—Frank, West New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 29, aged 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
MAYER.—Herman, 840 Beck St., Bronx, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow.
MILLER.—Joseph, 127 West 141st St., Aug. 28.
MULLER.—Margaret, 581 West 161st St., Aug. 29, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MULLEN.—Patrick, 249 West 68th St., Aug. 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
O'BRIEN.—Michael J. J., 765 9th Av., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
PHAIR.—William, Fordham Hospital, Aug. 29, aged 42.
RILEY.—Thomas, 361 West 58th St., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
SCHULZ.—Raymond, 2,524 7th Av., Aug. 28, aged 31.
SCOTT.—Ollie M., Aug. 29, aged 60. Funeral 223 8th Av.
SRAUDE.—Gertrude, 22 Perry St., Aug. 28.
STORCH.—Eugen, 416 East 120th St., Aug. 29, aged 56.
THOMPSON.—John, 441 West 33d St., Aug. 28.
TOBIN.—Patrick, 152 East 97th St., Aug. 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
VOYER.—Louis, 411 East 169th St., Aug. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
ZILM.—Herman E., 316 2d Av., Aug. 28. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BLANEY.—Margaret A., 275 Woodbine St., Aug. 28. Funeral tomorrow.
BOLMAN.—Edward C., 254 Grant Av., Aug. 29, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow.
BRENNESEN.—Robert, 228 Central Av., Aug. 28.
BUSH.—Marie, 606 6th Av., Aug. 28.
COLLINS.—Mary, 532 Barbey St., Aug. 28.
DOOLEY.—Delia, 424 4th St., Aug. 29. Funeral notice later.
GREENER.—E. Gladys, 374 5th St., Aug. 29.
HAAS.—Millie L., 24 Webster Place, Aug. 28, aged 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HARLOW.—James, 629 Myrtle Av., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow.
HOEY.—Vanderbilt B., 1,346 Pacific St., Aug. 28. Funeral service today.
LARKIN.—Ann, 463 Prospect Place, Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
LATNER.—Adolph, 499 Macon St., Aug. 28.
McCARTHY.—Etta, 907 St. Mark's Av., Aug. 29. Funeral notice later.
WHITE.—Catherine, 1,128 Manhattan Av., Aug. 28, aged 33.
WILSON.—Elizabeth, 339 Gates Av., Aug. 29. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

GRAF.—Marie, New Hyde Park, Aug. 29, aged 63. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
HOGAN.—James M., Oyster Bay, Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow.
KENDER.—John, Richmond Hill, Aug. 28.
O'CONNOR.—Francis, 111 Vermont Av., Long Island City, Aug. 28, aged 53.

Newark.

BRADY.—John, 96 Badger Av., Aug. 29. Funeral notice later.
LIVINGSTON.—Henry, 286 Wright St., Aug. 28, aged 60.
McGRATH.—Catherine, 168 Van Buren St., Aug. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.
MILLER.—William, 308 Chadwick Av., Aug. 29, aged 79. Funeral service today.
SODEN.—Daniel, 113 McWhorter St., Aug. 29, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
TWYFORD.—Mary, 29 Taylor St., Aug. 29. Funeral notice later.
WEISS.—George, 159 Delancey St., Aug. 29, aged 70. Funeral service today.

Died.

Westchester County.

CAMPBELL.—Phoebe J., Valhalla, Aug. 28, aged 70. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

ALEXANDER.—Blanche, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 6, 10 A. M.
BADER.—Lena, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
BEACH.—Mary B., mass, St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 5, 8:30 A. M.
BROMBERG.—Herman, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
BUTZEL.—Levi, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Sept. 6.
DOLAN.—Timothy J., mass, St. Benedict Joseph Church, Morris Park, L. I., today, 7 A. M.
KIMMELSTIEL.—Michael J., unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
LEONARD.—Margaret, mass, St. Francis Xavier's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.
McELROY.—Margaret, mass, St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.
MOORE.—Mary C., mass, St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
MULROONEY.—Matthew J., mass, St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
PATTON.—William J., mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.
AAB.—Charles P., in memory of; died Aug. 31, 1912.
SCHEIER.—Ignatz, in memory of; died Sept. 3, 1908.
SCHUHMANN.—Moritz, unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
SPIEGEL.—David, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
STERN.—Rosa, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Sept. 6, 2:30 P. M.
SWEENEY.—Bernard, in memory of; died Sept. 5, 1912.
THORNER.—Hyman, in memory of; died Aug. 31, 1913.

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GIANTS AND BRAVES WIN--CYCLING AT NEWARK--GOLF--ATHLETICS--BOXING

GIANTS TAKE LAST GAME IN CHICAGO

Tesreau Was Good All the Way Through and So Were His Mates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Giants whipped the Cubs in one inning today at West Side Park. The one round was the first, but, to satisfy about 15,000 patrons who turned out to see whether anything in the way of riots or other side attractions were staged, the two teams engaged in eight additional innings, and wound up with the count at 8 to 1.

The game was decided in the opening inning through the ineffectiveness of Larry Cheney, who in his last time out held the Braves to one hit. Cheney had nothing with which to dazzle the Giants, and on top of this was wild. In one inning he allowed three hits, passed a batter, hit another, and Corriden helped the work with an error. All this was good for four runs.

With such advantage right from the jump, it is little wonder that Tesreau, who beat the Cubs in the first of the series, pitched the game he did. The big pitcher simply lobbed up the ball and let the home crew swing. There was a lot of swinging, but little hitting, six men fanning and eight delivering safe smashes. Three of the hits off "Big Jeff" were uncorked in order in the ninth frame and enabled the Cubs to escape the humiliation of a shut-out.

As fielders the Cubs maintained the pace they have been setting lately in many of their games. They were guilty of four errors, but the blunders hardly constitute an alibi. Of course, they helped the Giants, but there is no getting away from the fact that McGraw's men cracked the ball from start to finish.

Not content with hammering Cheney off the slab in the first inning, they went after "Lefty" Pierce and had him in distressing circumstances in almost every session. Pierce was wild and the Giants hit him for nine wallops, registering twice in the fifth, and once in each of the sixth and ninth frames.

The trouble in the first inning started with a single by Snodgrass. Doyle unloaded a similar blow, and a pass to Burns loaded the bases, with none dead. When Fletcher was hit in the back Snodgrass was forced home. Robertson rolled to Corriden, who fumbled momentarily, permitting Doyle to score and leaving the bags filled. Grant popped out, and on Meyers's smash to Zim, Fletcher was caught at the plate. Merkle then doubled to right and scored Robertson. Meyers was caught trying to count on the hit.

Pierce started nicely in the second by retiring three men in a row. In the Cub half the first hits were made off Tesreau when Bresnahan, who returned to duty as a second sacker, and Corriden singled. Two were dead at the time, and Tesreau retired Archer on a puny roller.

Pierce also got by safely in the third and fourth innings, although one hit was delivered in each round. In the fifth the Giants started to rough house, when Burns singled to centre with one out. He scored when Fletcher tripled to the fence in left. Pierce then fumbled Murray's roller in front of the plate, letting Fletcher walk home almost on top of the ball. Grant then beat out a scratch. Meyers fouled to Zim, a pass to Merkle filled the corners and Tesreau went out to end the inning.

The Cubs would have scored in the fifth had Archer been able to deliver a fly ball. Corriden tripled to right centre with one out, and Archer popped to Doyle. Pierce then filed to Burns. The Giants added one more, Snodgrass opening the sixth with a double down the third-base line and scoring on a hit by Burns.

The seventh and eighth rounds were quiet, the Giants not even making an effort to get all they had coming. In the ninth they could not avoid scoring once. Fletcher took two bases on Corriden's muff of a pop and scored when Murray hit safely to right. In the Cub final Saler doubled and scored on Zim's two-bagger. Schulte also hit for two bags and Zim stopped at third. Bresnahan then flied out to end the fray. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr's, cf.	5	2	2	2	0	Leach, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	Good, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Burns, lf.	4	2	2	1	0	Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Fl'c'r, ss.	4	2	3	3	8	Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Rob'son, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	2	4	0
Mur'y, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	B'h'n, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Grant, 3b.	5	0	1	0	3	Cor'den, ss.	3	0	2	4	3
Meyers, c.	4	1	1	6	1	Archer, c.	3	0	0	5	2
M'Lean, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
M'rkle, 1b.	2	0	2	11	0	Pierce, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Tesr'u, p.	4	0	0	1	0						
Total	37	8	13	27	9	Total	33	1	8	27	16

Errors—Saier, Corriden, (2,) Pierce.

New York..........4 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1—8
Chicago...........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Merkle, (2,) Snodgrass, Saier, Zimmerman, Schulte. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Corriden. Hits—Off Cheney, 3 in one inning; off Pierce, 10 in eight innings. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Double plays—Meyers and Fletcher; Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; off Pierce, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Pierce, 2. Passed ball—Archer. Wild pitch—Pierce. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Phillies Win Two from Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Philadelphia won a double-header from Cincinnati today, the first game being 4 to 2 and the second, a ten-inning contest, by 2 to 1. The wildness of the Cincinnati pitchers gave Philadelphia the first game. The second game was a pitcher's battle, Philadelphia finally winning out in the tenth on Becker's triple and Byrne's sacrifice hit. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob'rt, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2	W.K'er, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Becker, lf.	3	1	0	1	0	H'z'g, ss, lf.	5	0	1	6	3
Byrne, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	T'bly, lf, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	1	4	1	V. K'tz, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Pask't, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Groh, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Martin, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	Dan'ls, rf.	2	1	1	3	0
Mol'c'p, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1	Kol'gg, 1b.	2	0	0	7	1
Wm.K'r, c.	3	1	1	7	2	Grah'm, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
Alex'der, p.	3	1	1	0	1	Gonz'es, c.	4	0	1	5	1
						Ying'g, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Sch'der, p.	1	0	1	0	2
						B'h'er, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Miller	0	0	0	0	0
						†Clark	1	0	0	0	0
						Nieh'f, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	6	27	12	Total	31	2	8	27	13

*Batted for Daniels in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Kellogg in the eighth inning.
Error—Kellogg.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Gonzales. Hits—Off Yingling, 5 in 7 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Schneider, 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Kellogg, Paskert, Mollencamp, William Killifer. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Stolen base—Twombly. Double play—Cravath and Mollencamp. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off Alexander, 5; off Yingling, 2; off Schneider, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, (Wade Killifer;) by Schneider, (Byrne.) Struck out—By Alexander, 6; by Yingling, 3; by Schneider, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob'rt, 3b.	5	0	0	2	2	W.K'er, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Becker, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	H'rz'g, ss.	6	0	3	1	7
Byrne, 2b.	4	0	0	2	6	T'bly, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	V. K'tz, 3b.	2	0	0	3	0
Pask't, cf.	5	0	2	2	0	Nieh'f, 3b.	0	0	0	0	2
Martin, ss.	4	0	1	1	4	Groh, 2b.	3	0	1	3	4
Mol'c'p, 1b.	2	0	0	8	2	Dan'ls, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Irelan, 1b.	1	0	0	5	0	Kel'g, 1b.	5	0	1	9	1
Wm.K'r, c.	3	0	1	5	2	Gonz's, c.	4	0	1	8	2
Mars'll, p.	3	0	1	0	2	Sch'der, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Tincup, p.	0	0	0	0	1	†Miller	0	0	0	0	0
*Burns	1	0	0	0	0	‡Bergh'er	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	30	19	Total	35	1	8	30	19

*Batted for Marshall in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Von Kolnitz in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Schneider in tenth inning.
Errors—Lobert, Marshall, Groh, (2,) Schneider.

Philadelphia ......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Cravath, Daniels. Three-base hit—Becker. Hits—Off Marshall, 5 in 8 innings; off Tincup, 2 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Groh, Daniels, Byrne. Stolen bases—Becker, Twombly, Von Kolnitz, Byrne, Herzog. Double plays—Herzog, Groh, and Kellogg; Byrne, Mollencamp, and Martin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 14. First base on balls—Off Marshall, 6; off Tincup, 4; off Schneider, 4. Struck out—By Marshall, 1; by Schneider, 5. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
(Ten innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.
(Thirteen innings.)
Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 4.
Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Montreal, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	63	50	.558
Boston	63	51	.553
St. Louis	64	57	.529
Chicago	61	57	.517
Cincinnati	54	62	.466
Philadelphia	53	61	.465
Brooklyn	53	62	.461
Pittsburgh	52	63	.452

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	81	38	.681
Boston	66	49	.574
Washington	61	55	.526
Detroit	60	60	.500
Chicago	58	63	.479
St. Louis	55	63	.466
New York	55	64	.462
Cleveland	39	83	.320

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	66	52	.559
Chicago	64	52	.552
Baltimore	60	53	.531
Buffalo	57	56	.504
Brooklyn	57	56	.504
Kansas City	57	62	.479
St. Louis	53	65	.449
Pittsburgh	47	65	.420

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	72	51	.585
Rochester	72	53	.576
Buffalo	70	52	.574
Baltimore	68	53	.562
Toronto	61	58	.513
Newark	57	61	.483
Montreal	50	75	.400
Jersey City	37	84	.306

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York—two games.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston—two games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	3	6	2
Montreal	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 ..	4	9	2

Batteries—Morisette and Erwin; Couchman and J. Smith.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 3 0 0 0 1 0	5	7	0
Montreal	0 0 0 0 3 0 1	4	7	3

Batteries—Jarman, Russell, and Kane; Dowd and Madden. Called by agreement.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30.—Kansas City today won a double-header from Indianapolis, 6 to 4 and 6 to 1. Johnson and Stone pitched steady ball for Kansas City. The scores:

		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	4	11	1
Kansas City	1 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 .	6	8	1

Batteries—Billiard, Whitehouse, Mullin, and Rariden; Johnson and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	6	2
Kansas City	2 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 .	6	13	2

Batteries—Kaiserling and Rariden; Stone, Easterly, and Enzfroth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Chicago won from St. Louis today, 3 to 1, in a thirteen-inning game. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	3	7	3
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	3

Batteries—Lange and Wilson; Herbert, Groom, Davenport, Keupper, and Simon.

Major League Records for Week.

The record in each league of games played, won, and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
New York	6	3	3	22	41	5	32
Boston	6	3	3	21	36	4	38
St. Louis	6	3	3	15	39	16	27
Chicago	6	3	3	19	43	18	25
Cincinnati	4	4	0	16	31	5	23
Brooklyn	7	4	3	15	51	18	36
Philadelphia	4	1	3	7	27	7	23
Pittsburgh	7	2	5	12	51	4	44

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Philadelphia	8	7	1	41	67	9	47
Boston	5	3	2	22	45	6	33
*Washington	6	1	4	7	30	9	33
Detroit	7	4	3	28	59	10	44
Chicago	6	3	3	13	49	8	46
St. Louis	7	1	6	15	53	19	43
New York	6	4	2	31	53	9	44
*Cleveland	5	1	3	10	38	10	33

*Tie game Thursday, Aug. 27.

KINNEY McGREGOR LEADS.

Road Drivers Close Summer Matinee Season on Harlem Speedway.

After eight Sundays of matinee racing on the Harlem Speedway during the Summer months, the season closed yesterday with Kinney McGregor taking his place among the list of season champions. During the season Kinney McGregor, owned and driven by W. Wilson, scored a total of twenty-eight points. Second honors went to C. Hiawatsch's brown gelding Bright Direct, which in the last two matinees was defeated by Kinney McGregor, closing tally for the season being twenty-two points. Third place fell to Estelle Cord, a bay mare, driven by A. Olpp, with two points less than Bright Direct.

In the last heat of the final event Fred Costello, driving Lee Wilson, met with a mishap when the horse broke a blood vessel shortly after leaving the starting point. Lee Wilson began to stagger at the start, and Driver Costello leaped clear of the wagon. He had just landed on the ground when the horse fell. Investigation showed that the horse had broken a small blood vessel, but was able to walk to the stable.

In winning the highest honors by his victory, Kinney McGregor had a hard tussle with its runner-up in the last two heats. The pair came away on even terms both times and ran neck and neck up to within a few yards of the finish. Wilson had just enough speed to drive Kinney McGregor under the wire by a head verdict. The first heat of the event went to The Aristocrat, driven by Arthur Mullady.

O'Connor After All-Around Title.

Patrick J. O'Connor of the Pastime A. C. will attempt to wrest the title from F. C. Thomson, the Californian and world's record holder, when the all-around contest is staged at Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19. O'Connor is a most promising candidate for the championship, as he demonstrated here a short time ago when he won a pentathlon with a high score. O'Connor probably will be the only athlete from the metropolitan district to make the trip South. Jack Eller of the Irish-American A. C., and one or two others would oppose Thomson, but for the fact that the metropolitan senior championships are down for decision here on the same date as the national all-around competition.

OLD BUNCHED HITS WON FOR BOSTON

Braves Shut Out St. Louis, 2 to 0, by Timely Work with the Bat.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—When Maranville grabbed Dolan's bounder in the ninth and projected it toward the wiry Johnnie Evers that gentleman caught the ball and held it firmly. Then he made a most astounding leap into the air, wriggled his slim legs, twisted his body, and, upon once again regaining the ground, derisively waved his glove at the overcrowded grand stand. Then he bolted for the club house. Boston had won, and the score was 2 to 0, and it constituted the third win in four times out against the Cards for Stallings's Braves.

Mr. Evers was aided to no inconsiderable extent today by Tyler, whose presence in the box operated with a distinctly bearish tendency on the hit market. For a time it seemed that George had decided to abolish hits altogether, as being unnecessary to the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the home players.

Perdue twirled his usual good game of ball. But what can a pitcher do when his support is so embarrassed that it gets one hit? Not that Boston was free with its hits, either. This conduced toward a tiresome game, without a stolen base, little base running, and rarely anything to interest the 25,000 fans.

One of Boston's scores was highly meritorious and the other centred about Dolan. In the first inning John Evers singled and was sacrificed. He scored on Gilbert's single to centre. In the fifth inning Maranville ripped a hard one into centre, and on the hit-and-run with Gowdy turned second and third, and as Dolan booted Gowdy's grounder Maranville continued to the plate. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	H'g'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	Magee, 1b.	3	0	1	12	2
Con'ly, lf.	3	0	1	7	1	Dolan, lf.	2	0	0	3	1
Gilb't, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	J.M'ler, ss.	3	0	0	5	3
Sc'm't, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4	Rig'rt, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'ville, ss.	3	1	1	2	1	Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Gowdy, c.	2	0	1	3	1	Snyder, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Tyler, p.	2	0	0	1	4	Perdue, p.	2	0	0	0	3
						*Roche	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	8	27	12	†C. Miller	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	25	0	1	27	15

*Batted for Perdue in ninth inning.
†Ran for Roche in ninth inning.

Boston ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Connolly. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Gilbert, Tyler. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 4; off Perdue, 1. Hit by pitcher—Roche, by Tyler. Struck out—By Tyler, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Lincoln and Byron.

DODO OUTSAILS LOON.

Cowl's Yacht Has Trouble with Rigging and Withdraws from Race.

Sixteen yachts, in which the Larchmont, Bayside, Manhasset Bay, and home clubs were represented, sailed in the annual regatta of the Whitestone Yacht Club in Long Island Sound yesterday. While three of the races were decisively won, three others afforded interesting finishes.

Arthur Andrews in the Dodo and D. Cowl in the Loon provided an interesting race in the Bayside bird class. At several stages of the race they were on practically even terms. Andrews won by outgeneraling his competitor rounding a buoy off Powell's Cove. Arthur W. Knapp, who experienced difficulty with his rigging in the Loon, withdrew after sailing three-quarters of the journey.

George A. Corry of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, won his second race of the season in the Little Dipper of the star class. In the "bug" race Harry Christie in the Scarab won by nearly ten minutes from Harry Smith's Wasp. H. Gerber in the Avis also won decisively over W. Armstrong's Silver Spray in the special Manhasset Bay class.

Two of the Larchmont interclub class provided another interesting race, H. McIntosh winning with the Yuron.

BIG JAMAICA BAY FLEET.

Forty-five Boats Compete in Bergen Beach Y. C. Regatta.

Forty-five boats, the largest fleet that ever took part in a regatta on Jamaica Bay, competed in the annual race of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club yesterday. Both sail and power boats made up the classes. The windjammers had an excellent breeze from the northwest that sent them around the courses in fast time. They had a run, a reach, and a beat home.

Unfortunately, many of the boats were not measured, so the winners were not all announced. However, Surprise was the winner in the knockabout class on both actual and corrected time. The first home in the cabin catboat division was Mary B. Elvira led home the smaller cabin catboats. Selfish won in the open catboat class, and Mock Turtle took the prize among the Turtle boats.

In the cruising cabin power boats of Class B the first home was Cacholotte. Tanna turned the same trick in Class C. In Class D Margaret K. had a sail-over and Hilde led home the Class C standing cabin boats. An open division of launches was taken by Jessie. Ourselves won a special class, and Smarty took an open boat division. The small open boat class was won by Coquet.

Good Sport at Ravenswood Regatta.

An ideal day for rowing favored the regatta of the Ravenswood Boat Club yesterday in Bowery Bay, off the club's headquarters at the foot of Ninth Avenue, Astoria, and several hundred members and friends witnessed the sport. The events were exciting and closely contested. The summary:

Junior Single Gig.—Won by Latronica; McNally, second; Rappuhn, third.

Match Race.—Won by Rooney and Murray; Korwin and Eichenbrenner, second.

Junior Four Gig.—Won by McNally, stroke; Klages, 3; Latronica, 2; Rappuhn, bow; Fuchs, coxswain; Burns, stroke; Furlong, 3, Reynolds, 2; Olding, bow, D. Dowd, coxswain, second.

Senior Four-Oared Gig.—Won by Rooney, stroke; Kerwin, 3; E. Scully, 2; W. Scully, bow; A. Fuchs, coxswain; F. Eichenbrenner, stroke; Murray, 3; Mulligan, 2; Hampton, bow; R. Furlong, coxswain, second.

Senior Double.—Won by F. Rooney and E. Scully.

Canoe Race.—Won by McNally and Rappuhn.

Swimming Race.—Won by Thomas Rooney.

Garmize Stars in Y. M. H. A. Games

The monthly games of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. were held at McCombs Dam Park yesterday and resulted in some excellent performances. "Kitty" Garmize won the all-around championship, taking first in the 100-yard dash and in the 220-yard run and second in the twelve-pound shot-put. The one-mile walk was the feature event of the day, the scratch man, J. Goldenberg covering the mile in 7:02, but was beaten by less than a yard at the finish by J. Pawa (one minute and 15 seconds.) The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by K. Garmize, (4 yards;) L. Hoffman, (5 yards,) second; C. Fine, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Freedheim, (140 yards;) S. Friedrich, (scratch,) second; J. Pawa, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:00.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by J. Pawa, (1 minute 15 seconds;) second, J. Goldenberg, (scratch;) A. Greenbaum, (45 seconds,) third. Time—7:02.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by K. Garmize, (10 yards;) A. Schapiro, (28 yards,) second; A. Schultie, (19 yards,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by A. Greenbaum, (16 feet,) distance 48 feet 7 inches; K. Garmize, (12½ feet,) distance 47 feet 11 inches, second; J. Goldenberg, (3 feet,) distance 46 feet 2 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. A. Shapiro, (2 feet,) distance 20 feet 3 inches; S. Heller, (2 feet,) distance 19 feet 13½ inches, second; K. Garmise, (1 foot,) distance 19 feet ½ inch, third.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 2 P. M. New York Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

GOOD BOUTS FOR WEEK.

Stadium Offers Another Attractive Card for Wednesday Night.

Local boxing clubs have staged several interesting bouts for the coming week. The best card is that offered by the Stadium A. C. Wednesday night. Three ten-round bouts will be witnessed by the spectators that attend the show, and some excellent exhibitions are promised. The main event will bring together Joe Thomas, the New Orleans lightweight, who gained considerable reputation by reason of his victories over Joe Shugrue, the Connecticut lightweight; Jimmie Coffey, and Willie Beecher, have been signed to box Johnny Lore, the popular little west side lightweight, who has just returned from a successful tour of the north and Canada. Lore has boxed some of the best men in the lightweight division, and has, in the majority of cases, managed to uphold his end of the argument, so that he should give Thomas a stiff engagement when they meet next Wednesday night. For the semi-final ten-round bout, Eddie Fitzsimmons will oppose Jimmy Coffey of Harlem, while in the third ten-rounder, Kid Taylor, who defeated Frankie Burns, the Jersey City featherweight, will oppose Young O'Leary.

The match between Soldier Bartfield, the welterweight champion of the United States Army, and Terry Mitchell, another Brooklyn boxer, which will feature the bill at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn tomorrow night, has aroused considerable interest and promises to be a well-contested bout. The semi-final contest also promises to furnish some fast and clever boxing. The boxers in this match will be Harry Smith, who formerly held an amateur title, and Teddy Hubbs of Brooklyn, and as both are in excellent condition, some good boxing can be expected. In the opening ten-rounder Young O'Leary, the local lightweight, will oppose Johnny Clark of Philadelphia.

At the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem tonight, Johnny Howard, the Bayonne boxer who is creating a sensation with his latest victories in the ring, will oppose Jack Hanlon, a rugged heavyweight of Long Island City. This bout should prove of interest to those who enjoy a contest in which the participants are heavy men, as both are sluggers of the first order. Tommy Stagg of Philadelphia will try conclusions with Kid Bolton of Jersey City in the semi-final ten-round bout.

What is expected to be one of the best bouts staged in this vicinity in some time is that between Battling Levinsky, the east side white hope, and "Fighting Jack" Fitzpatrick of Chicago, which will be staged at the Far Rockaway A. C. this evening. The Chicago boxer comes to this city with an enviable reputation as one of the best men in the West, and the one-time lightweight champion, Kid Lavigne, has had a hand in developing him. A semi-final bout and three preliminaries will precede the main event.

PASTIME'S BENEFIT GAMES.

J. Fritts Was Individual Star in the Glencoe Oval Events.

Friends of the Pastime Athletic Club, "the nursery of American athletics," rallied to the support of the veteran organization yesterday and attended in large numbers the benefit games of the club at Glencoe Oval, 126th Street and Second Avenue. Although none of the Metropolitan stars—Mel Sheppard, Jim Duncan, and others—who promised to give exhibitions, put in an appearance the games were well contested. A majority of the events were closed to members of the Pastime A. C., but there were two match relay races, in which the Bronx Indians triumphed over the Salem Crescent A. C. four, and the Pennant A. C. defeated the representatives of the Bronxdale A. C. Both of these races resulted in stirring finishes, and in each instance was won by not more than three yards.

Al Voellmeke, former seven-mile walking champion, conceded big allowances in a one-mile handicap, but got up in time to win, by a foot from J. Burch, who had a twenty-five-second start.

J. Fritts finished first in a 1,000-yard handicap, secured second to P. J. O'Connor in an exhibition running broad jump, and was a member of the German team which defeated a quartet of Irish runners in a fifteen-lap relay He was the individual star of the sports.

J. P. Cleary had no trouble landing first prize in the 60-yard members' handicap from scratch, but ran third to W. S. Skea, whom he defeated in the dash, in a two-lap run. J. Rosenbaum, back-mark man, was first home in a 600-yard run, closed to members of the Glencoe A. C., which gave the use of its field to the Pastimes.

Notes of the Tennis Players.

The annual open tournament of the New Rochelle Tennis Club for the Quaker Ridge championship cup will be played on the club courts at New Rochelle on Saturday and the following day. The events, which will be conducted under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will be men's singles and doubles and women's singles and mixed doubles. In addition to the first and runner-up prizes in each event the winner of the men's singles will become the holder of the Quaker Ridge Cup, which must be won three times before it becomes the property of the player. M. I. L. Galvao has two legs on the trophy and is the present holder. He will play through the tournament. Benjamin M. Phillips and Vanderbilt B. Ward each have one leg on the trophy. Entries close on Thursday with Gordon B. Reynolds, 151 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, and the draw will be made at the clubhouse at 6 o'clock the same night.

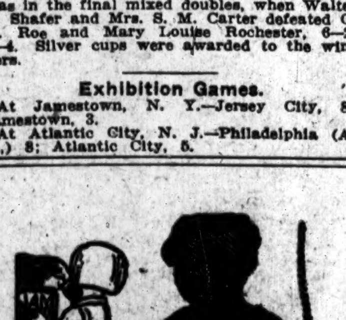
The tournament for the women's tennis championship of New Jersey opens on Sept. 7 on the courts of the Morristown Field Club. Mrs. Marshall McLean, the title holder, is entered to play through the tourney, and among the strongest rivals are Miss Maria Wagner, the national indoor champion, and Miss Clarke Cassel.

Despite the inclement weather the opening tennis tournament took place on Saturday on the courts of the newly organized Malba Field Club. The feature match of the day was in the final mixed doubles, when Walter Z. Shafer and Mrs. S. M. Carter defeated C. R. Roe and Mary Louise Rochester, 6—2, 6—4. Silver cups were awarded to the winners.

Exhibition Games.

At Jamestown, N. Y.—Jersey City, 8; Jamestown, 3.

At Atlantic City, N. J.—Philadelphia (A. L.) 8; Atlantic City, 5.



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MORAN RUNS AWAY FROM CRACK FIELD

Chelsea Cyclist Wins World's Race Before Immense Velodrome Crowd--Kramer Wins.

A record throng of almost seventeen thousand people crowded into the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon and saw James F. Moran, the veteran cyclist of Chelsea, Mass., win the world's middle distance Derby in connection with the international championships now being contested at the Newark track. The race was tandem-paced and at fifty kilometers, (thirty-one miles.) Those who started besides Moran were George Wiley, the American motor-paced champion; Clarence Carman of Jamaica, L. I., and Bobby Walthour.

Wiley in the eighth mile had the misfortune to lose a lap, when his pacing machine blew a rear tire and threw him on the track. Before Wiley could regain his mount the others had him by a lap. It was by this distance that he lost the race, for, though he made several efforts to regain his lost ground, he found that Moran was riding too steady a race for him. Wiley's pacemakers were often anxious to have him forge into the lead, but the title-holder was unable to hold on to their speed. Walthour at the finish was three laps behind the winner, Moran, who finished in 1:01:15, and two laps behind Wiley. Carman dropped out of the race after traveling twenty-seven miles and two laps.

Another feature on the long card, which was not finished until after the moon had made its appearance, was the special mile match race between Frank L. Kramer, the American champion, and Bill Bailey, the English title-holder, who arrived in this country on Thursday. Bailey had had little opportunity to get into racing trim, and he was beaten rather easily by the Yankee in straight heats. Summary:

Middle Distance World's Derby-Professional 50 Kilometers, (31 Miles.)—Won by James F. Moran, Chelsea, Mass.; George Wiley, Syracuse, N. Y., second; Bobby Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., third. Time—1:01:15.

Two-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by J. Pourtchois, Newark; Jack Johnson, Newark, second. Time—4:58 2-5.

Two-Mile Invitation Handicap, Professional.—Won by Ray Eaton, Elizabeth, (120 yards;) Floyd Krebs, Newark, (165 yards,) second; Jake Magin, Newark, (110 yards,) third. Time—3:47.

Unknown Distance Race, Professional.—Won by Edward Rupprecht, Newark; Al Halstead, England, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, distance 1 2-3 miles, third. Time—3:31 2-5.

Special Match Race, Professional, One Mile, (French style between Frank L. Kramer, America, and Bill Bailey, England.)—Won by Kramer in straight heats. First Heat—Time, 4:09 3-5; last eighth, 0:12 1-5. Second Heat—Time, 4:58 1-5; last eighth mile, 0:12.

Three-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Thomas Grimm, Irvington, (90 yards;) Fred Weber, Newark, (40 yards,) second; William Hanley, (20 yards,) third. Time—6:07 4-5.

Half-Mile Professional, Scratch.—Won by Robert Spears, Australia; dead heat for second between Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, and Caesar Moretti, Italy. Time—1:06.

Repechage Heat, World's Sprint Cycling Derby, One Mile.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Australia; Reggie McNamara, Australia, second; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, third. Time—4:32 3-5.

World's Sprint Cycling Derby, Amateur, Half Mile, Trial Heats.—First, won by Harry Kaiser, Bronx; second, won by Fred Taylor, Newark; third, won by Eddie Rollins, Boston; fourth, won by Arthur Spencer, Toronto; fifth, won by Tommy Smith, Irvington; sixth, won by Edward Madden, Newark; seventh, won by Donald McDougall, New York A. C.; eighth, won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City; ninth, won by William Hanley, San Francisco.

Carman Allowed in Big Race.

At a meeting yesterday of the eligible starters in the international pace championship event, the second heat of which will be staged at the Brighton Beach Motordrome Wednesday night, it was unanimously decided to permit Clarence Carman of Jamaica to re-enter the race Wednesday night on account of the mechanical trouble which barred him last week, when Menus Bedell, Jimmy Moran, and Vincenzo Madonna qualified in the first trial.

This will give Wednesday's race a field of six starters that should affect the previous mark for the fifty miles, established by Bedell, Bobby Walthour, George Wiley, Worth Mitten, Pete Drobach, and Percy Lawrence were the original quintet that was scheduled, and with Carman as an added starter the going should be fast every foot of the way.

Cyclist Papesca Takes Two Races.

J. Papesca won two races yesterday in the weekly series of the New England Wheelmen of New York over the Eastern Boulevard. In the Cork series Papesca started from scratch in a field of fifteen and covered the distance, 6¾ miles, in 18:37. S. Young, (1:30,) was second, and J. Boyes and B. Boyes, third and fourth, respectively, both the latter riders receiving 20 seconds handicap. Papesca's second victory was in the one-mile paced event for the Pelham trophy trials. The winner's time was 1:45. The other riders finished in the following order: E. Aickelin, 1:48; B. Baker, 1:49; B. Boyes, 1:49; C. H. J. Tonjes, 1:50, and G. Polasen, 1:53.

Tennis Title for Prentice.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 30.—Bernon S. Prentice won the tennis championship of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club by defeating Hooker Talcott in the challenge round, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3. Steadiness gave Prentice the title for the eleventh time, which is a record in championship holdings.

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BID FOR ARMY-NAVY GAME.

Yale Football Officials Want Contest Played at New Stadium.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 30. — Although Yale has been unable to press its new stadium as a site for the Army-Navy football game this Fall because of the uncertainty that the structure would be completed, the progress of the work has been so rapid recently as to eliminate possibility that the "bowl" will be unfinished. With this assurance the Yale football officials have taken up the matter with the Army and Navy officials to play the game here.

No other American field has a seating capacity of 72,000, and no other can begin to accommodate the crowd that clamors annually for a sight of the annual gridiron spectacle. Strong influences are at work among Army and Navy officials to urge the choice of the field, which, it is felt by veteran officers in both the military departments, is the most ideal.

It is now certain that the playing surface will be ready for practice by the Yale eleven by Nov. 1, and that the seats will be ready by Nov. 15 for the accommodation of football crowds. The Yale-Harvard game, which will raise the curtain to performances in the bowl, will be played ten days later, and the Army-Navy contest will be scheduled for the following Saturday in case it is scheduled for this city.

NICKALLS MAY NOT RETURN.

British Rowing Coaches Likely to Join British Volunteer Army.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—Fear is felt that Yale may lack the services of Guy Nickalls, its crew coach, at least during the Fall months. Nickalls is understood to be likely to be in the European war as a member of one of the English volunteer army corps, and it is not believed that the war will be settled in time for him to return to this country for the Fall rowing, which begins Oct. 1.

Nickalls agreed about five weeks ago to return to this country to direct Yale rowing again. If Nickalls does not come to Yale this Fall, the Rowing Committee will probably select Coach Giannini to instruct the crew this Fall. Giannini had charge of the freshmen last year and has accepted an invitation to return to Yale another season.

In case of the continuance of the war throughout the year, it is hardly expected that Nickalls will be able to keep his agreement to come to Yale and coach the crews, and the same is expected to prove true of his brother, Vivian Nickalls, the University of Pennsylvania coach. The successes of the crews coached by these masters of rowing in the New London and Poughkeepsie regattas were the sensations of the rowing season of 1913, and their absence from this country during 1914 would prove a distinct handicap and damper on the quality of the rowing next Spring.

Big Purses at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Forty thousand dollars in stakes and purses will be competed for the three-day meeting of the Grand Circuit in connection with the New York State Fair here this week. The programme includes thirteen races, five of which will make up the programme for tomorrow.

GOLF FAVORITES SHOW GOOD FORM

Travers, Evans, and Ouimet Practice at Ekwanok for Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 30.—Favorites carried off the honors in the last practice rounds prior to the national amateur golf championship tournament which begins tomorrow morning on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club. The biggest gallery of the day followed Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, the national amateur title holder, who paired up in the afternoon with Robert C. Watson, President of the United States Golf Association, against Fred Herreshoff of Garden City and Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh.

After taking five for the first hole, Travers played faultlessly to the turn, going out in 35. It began to look as if he had a 68 coming, but he slipped up on the last four holes and had to be content with a 73. The match was halved when Watson won the home hole for his side. This is the best record Travers has had since he came here nearly a week ago, and his admirers feel encouraged. Francis Ouimet of Woodland, the open champion, figured on the losing side in a four-ball match in the afternoon. Ouimet had W. H. Cady of Brae Burn for a partner against F. H. Martin of the home club and Ray Gorton of Brae Burn. The last named brought off a long putt in the home green for the match. Ouimet went out in 39, with 18 on the seventh hole, and came back in 38, for a 77.

The best individual round of the day went to the credit of Charles W. Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, the Western champion. Even with a seven at the seventh hole, "Chick" reached the halfway point in 39, and then he electrified the gallery by coming home in 32. His 71 for the round is the best of the course in its present State.

Hamilton K. Kerr of New York and Harold Weber of Toledo had the distinction of beating Walter J. Travis of Garden City and W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh. The first-named pair returned a best ball of 69, and won by 1 up. Travis was not as steady today as he was in several of his previous rounds.

As practically all of the 112 entrants are here, it is expected that there will be few, if any, defaults tomorrow. A start will be made at 9 o'clock in the qualifying round. The course is in fine condition after the much-needed rain.

Woodruff Wins Golf Sweepstakes.

H. C. Woodruff, with a low net score of 73, won a golf ball sweepstakes at the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. His card was 90, 17—73. George H. Nicolai, with 94, 19—75, was second, and C. B. Beckwith, with a score of 96, 17—79, was third.

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TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Miss Fenno and George Wrenn Win in the Mixed Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—Miss Marion Fenno and George L. Wrenn moved up to the semi-final round in the mixed doubles at the Casino courts here today by defeating Mrs. Barger Wallach and Harry C. Johnson in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4. The winners played a better combination game throughout. Their victory brackets them with Mrs. Bishop and Nathaniel W. Niles, who reached the semi-final on Friday.

The players in the semi-final round of the national singles championship rested today and did not even go out to look at the courts, which appear in splendid shape after the rain.

Pennsylvania Gets Good Golfer.

Frank W. Dyer of Montclair, N. J., who won the golf championship of the Thousand Island Country Club and the invitation tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, will enter the University of Pennsylvania in the Fall.



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PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

As Seen By the General

Public confidence is the greatest asset that any house of business can possess. It is more to be desired than the ability to make money.

There are degrees of public confidence. It may be zero, a minus quantity, or a plus quantity. At zero no confidence exists—nobody is for or against such a house. But this condition can exist only where the house or its goods are unknown, and as soon as the public has given the house a trial it will pass judgment, and public confidence will then be expressed by a plus or minus sign, according to the approval or disapproval of the public as to the goods and policies of the house. If the goods are not as represented, or if the policies are not in accordance with the ethics of good business, public confidence will drop to a minus quantity and the people will transact business with its competitors whose business ideals are on a higher and more satisfactory plane. If the goods are satisfactory, and if the policies of the house are right, the people will continue to do business with that house and will help to build it up.

The plus sign of public confidence is always attached to the name of a house of business that considers service to its customers, absolute integrity with reference to its goods, and high ideals in its business policies as being of greater consequence than the mere earning of dividends. A well satisfied community of customers is the key to the success of any house of business, and, having established this, dividends will be sure to follow.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

While Washington was giving much attention last week to the proposals looking to the withholding of cotton and other farm products from market with the idea of offsetting the effect of the lessened demand brought about by the war, our bankers were giving continued attention to the problem of reopening the channels of trade to as free a movement as possible by laying the foundation for a resumption of international exchange operations along normal lines. The immediate problem which continued to receive the closest attention was the making of provision for the debts of this market to Europe, but this matter is, of course, very closely linked with the broader problem of facilitating the export of our products. Eventually it will be by the sale of our goods that our present debts to Europe will be satisfied, even though it may be necessary to part with some of our gold to tide over the interval between the present time, when the balance of international accounts is against us, until the time later on when it will almost inevitably turn in our favor.

The restoration of our trade to as normal a condition as the circumstances of war make possible was in no special sense last week's problem. That has been the great need ever since the outbreak of war brought a sudden stoppage to financial and commercial intercourse between the great industrial countries of the world. There was, therefore, much similarity between last week's work in the financial district and that of the earlier weeks of the month. There was, perhaps, this difference, that the state of war, though no less appalling, had become more familiar, and there was less of the element of haste about last week's negotiations than attended the first efforts to restore the country's trade to some semblance of working order. The more personal sides of the relief measures which the situation called for attracted, of course, the greater attention at the outset, but the plans for the care of our citizens abroad have been working smoothly enough to greatly reduce the strain in this particular direction, and the homecoming of a very large number of those who found themselves stranded in Europe when the war broke out is substantially diminishing the dimensions of this particular problem. That which has to do with the reestablishment of a smooth flow of trade will in the nature of things call for longer work.

Events last week served to decrease the hope that the war was to be a very short one, for, after the initial German victories against the Allies, the belief gained ground that the efforts which would undoubtedly be made to offset these victories would lengthen the period of the war. That was the very practical reason why the war news of the early part of last week was regarded by the financial district as distinctly bad news. The acceptance of that point of view served to slacken rather than to quicken the work of restoration in which the financial community was engaged. The turn of events was reflected in a rise in exchange, notwithstanding an almost record volume of wheat exports, and it was also reflected in an increase in the number of selling orders which reached brokers from their customers. This found no outward manifestation, however, owing to the fact that whatever trading is being done under the authority of the Stock Exchange is being done privately, while the Street trading is being done as quietly as possible, owing to the ban which has been put upon it by the Stock Exchange. Incidentally the belief that the war would be prolonged lessened hope for an early reopening of the stock market. Fortunately, much more will be gained by a resumption of a free export trade movement than will be lost by continued inactivity of the Stock Exchange. Ways may be found later to resume trading under conditions which will safeguard the security market as much as possible, but no such plan has yet been put forward.

It seems much less likely today than it did a week ago that an arrangement can be made between our bankers and the London market for the paying off, otherwise than in gold, of our obligations on the other side. This does not necessarily mean that any very large amount of gold will have to go out for this purpose, for trade may move quickly enough to supply us with offsets to what we have to pay on the other side. It does mean, however, that we must hold ourselves in readiness to pay out as much gold as need be to settle from week to week the amounts actually due and which cannot otherwise be provided for. What our bankers proposed to the Bank of England was settlement one-third in gold and two-thirds in a form of postponed payment the idea back of this arrangement, so far as our bankers were concerned, being that before the time to which part of these payments would be thus postponed we would be able to take up these obligations out of funds produced by our sale of foodstuffs abroad. Possibly some such arrangement may yet be effected, but if it should fail it would be important to bear in mind for our own comfort that we are under no necessity of providing now for debts which we shall not have to pay until months hence. In other words, this problem of meeting our European obligations can be handled piecemeal as item after item matures. Considering the handicap under which goods have gone out, our exports of grain last week reached an extraordinary volume. Some improvement in the working of the exchange market may well have the effect of stimulating the grain export movement to greater volume than ever before recorded. That, in fact, is now being counted on by some of our bankers who have to concern themselves with the matter of providing payment for American obligations in Europe.

The cash position of the New York banks showed further substantial improvement last week. It has, of course, to be borne in mind that the additional circulation which the banks have been putting out in large quantities during the last month does not care for itself, and that provision has to be made against its return to the banks when it ceases to find use in circulation. Some of it unquestionably will be used as reserve by State institutions which are free to count national bank notes as reserve, and herein lies the chief possibility of inflation through the issuance of this currency. Again, its return to the banks either in the shape of deposits or through its presentation for redemption will put increased tax on the reserve money of the banks, and this must be amply provided for. It was decided in Washington last week to accept notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton and other staples as a basis for currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, and it was argued that that would definitely solve the difficulty connected with the plan to withhold a large part of this year's cotton crop from market. It is plain that in this matter sufficient attention has not been paid to the second phase of this operation. It is one thing to issue currency, and another thing to keep it in circulation. The extraordinary record of redemption of the bond-secured circulation of the national banks makes this plain, and what is true of that circulation is likely to be doubly true of the present additional circulation which is being put out, for this is being superimposed upon a very large volume of existing currency at a time when trade has been slackening. In view of these considerations it is particularly gratifying that the New York bank position during the last fortnight has been strengthened by an inflow of reserve money which has substantially increased the proportion of cash to the deposit and note liabilities of the banks.

PARIS STUDIES LOANS.

Bourse Is Idle—Discussion of Moratorium Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The business being done on the Bourse is nil. The liquidation of open accounts has been postponed until Sept. 30, but the question of postponing again the settlement of carry-over loans is still undecided. Strong pressure is being brought to bear to have these loans made repayable and also bank deposits.

Banking institutions consider it impossible, however, to repay depositors under existing conditions, even if carry-over loans on the Bourse were terminated for the reason that the banks have no way of liquidating their security holdings.

The Government, it is reported, may limit the benefit of the moratorium to those filing special petitions claiming exemption under it, but it is argued in respect to this proposal that it would affect the standing of any concerns which filed such petitions.

Considerable interest is being rekindled in American investments, and it is believed that large French buying orders would be sent over to your market were Wall Street to reopen confidently. Notes payable in dollars are being sought as investments.

LONDON GAINS CONFIDENCE.

Victory of the Nation's Naval Forces Encourages Financiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The naval victory announced late on Friday has had distinct effect in increasing confidence, although progress toward restoration of the city's machinery is still slow.

The Government's decision in respect to an extension of the moratorium is expected to be announced in Parliament on Monday. Banking and financial interests generally in London are almost unanimously in favor of an extension. Provincial manufacturers and traders, on the other hand, are for the most part against the proposal to extend. It is regarded as practically certain that an extension of the moratorium, possibly with some closer limitation of its scope, will be decided on.

No progress has yet been made toward a reopening of the Stock Exchange. There is a little more business in the discounting of fresh bills. The second batch of Treasury bills, amounting to £15,000,000, was applied for two and a half times over. This shows that bankers are feeling the need of employment for their funds. In the provinces bankers are giving accommodation more freely to manufacturers and traders.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
August 24	$1.06½	$1.06¼
August 25	1.11	1.06¾
August 26	1.16¾	1.14½
August 27	1.18	1.15½
Week's range	1.18	1.06¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Sept.		Dec.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 24	1.01	99	1.05	1.03	1.12	1.10
Aug. 25	1.08¼	99¼	1.07¼	1.03⅝	1.13⅝	1.10¼
Aug. 26	1.10¼	1.04	1.15	1.08	1.21⅝	1.14½
Aug. 27	1.12	1.07	1.17⅝	1.12	1.25	1.16¾
Aug. 28	1.07	1.04	1.12	1.09	1.18½	1.15
Aug. 29	1.07⅛	1.04	1.11⅝	1.08⅝	1.18⅞	1.16
Wk's rge.	1.12	99	1.17⅝	1.03	1.25	1.10

CORN.

	Sept.		Dec.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 24	80½	79⅝	70⅝	69⅝	72½	71⅝
Aug. 25	80	79¼	71	69¼	73¼	71⅝
Aug. 26	82¼	80⅝	73¼	71¼	75½	73⅝
Aug. 27	83	81½	74	72½	76¼	74½
Aug. 28	80⅝	79½	72⅛	70⅝	74¼	73½
Aug. 29	80⅝	79	72⅝	71	74⅝	73½
Week's range	83	79⅛	74	69¼	76¼	71⅝

OATS.

	Sept.		Dec.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 24	47	45¼	48¼	47⅝	50⅝	49⅝
Aug. 25	46⅝	45⅝	48⅝	47⅝	50½	49⅝
Aug. 26	48⅝	47	51¼	49	53⅝	51½
Aug. 27	49½	47½	52	50¼	54⅝	53¼
Aug. 28	48⅝	46¾	50⅝	49½	53	51⅝
Aug. 29	48¼	46⅝	51½	49⅝	54¼	52⅝
Week's range	49½	45¼	52	47⅝	54⅝	49⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 24	10.17	10.05	10.35	10.20
Aug. 25	10.05	9.97	10.22	10.15
Aug. 26	10.10	9.95	10.25	10.12
Aug. 27	10.10	9.97	10.22	10.15
Aug. 28	10.00	9.90	10.17	10.10
Aug. 29	10.07	10.00	10.32	10.20
Week's range	10.17	9.90	10.35	10.10

RIBS.

	Sept.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 24	....	....	12.15	12.10
Aug. 25	12.67	12.57	12.07	11.95
Aug. 26	12.62	12.60	12.17	11.95
Aug. 27	12.50	12.47	12.10	12.02
Aug. 28	12.45	12.35	12.05	11.95
Aug. 29	12.47	12.37	12.15	12.12
Week's range	12.67	12.35	12.17	11.95

PORK.

	Sept.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Aug. 24	22.00	22.00	21.50	21.32
Aug. 25	22.00	21.00	21.60	21.25
Aug. 26	21.52	21.50	22.12	21.55
Aug. 27	20.70	20.45	22.40	22.22
Aug. 28	20.45	20.00	22.27	22.10
Aug. 29	20.70	20.57	22.60	22.45
Week's range	22.00	20.00	22.60	21.25

THINKS UNTERMYER WAR LESSON WRONG

S. P. Goldman Says Incorporation Would Have Brought Disaster to Stock Exchange.

MUST HAVE REMAINED OPEN

Injunctions Would Have Prevented Closing While Flood of Foreign Selling Wrecked Prices.

Samuel P. Goldman, author of "A Handbook on Stock Exchange Laws," has taken exception to some of the lessons of the war that Samuel Untermyer recently outlined in THE TIMES.

"Mr. Untermyer was greatly in error," Mr. Goldman says in a commentary on the former's views, "when he states that the closing of the Exchange was made necessary solely by the absence of Government supervision, and because manipulation and short selling were permitted. That no manipulation now takes place on the Exchange can be asserted without the fear of contradiction, and that short selling could not cause the closing of the Stock Exchange would seem to be so obvious as to be almost a truism.

"It is impossible for one familiar with the theory and practice of stock brokerage to see how Government supervision could have kept the Exchange open. Government supervision could not have restrained foreign holders of securities from endeavoring to sell them in the New York market, nor could Government supervision fix the price at which foreign holders of American securities must dispose of them, nor could Government supervision fix the prices at which American purchasers would take up these securities.

"The whole basis of Mr. Untermyer's proposed legislation in regard to the Stock Exchange is compulsory incorporation. Had the New York Stock Exchange been incorporated when the war commenced, any person with an ulterior purpose could have sought an injunction. Even the granting of a preliminary injunction which would have kept the Exchange open for the shortest time in which such injunctions could be dissolved would have precipitated an economic tragedy in America. Hundreds of thousands of innocent persons would have been ruined beyond recovery.

"Again, if the Exchange had been incorporated and the Governing Committee had prohibited private trading, as the Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange actually and wisely did, there is no telling how many injunctions would have been sought to prevent such prohibition; and again, during the time necessary to obtain the dissolution of even the preliminary injunctions, great and irreparable loss and injury would have been inflicted upon numberless innocent and unsuspecting persons. Never in the long history of the agitation for compulsory incorporation of Stock Exchanges at home and abroad has there been stronger and more conclusive demonstration of the fallacy of this measure.

"The prices of securities are regulated by the two factors which regulate all other prices—namely, value and supply and demand—and if foreign holders found it necessary to convert their securities into money at any cost all the Government supervision and regulation that could be conjured up by the liveliest imagination could neither prevent them selling nor fix the prices they would receive.

"Without going into detail as to the nature of short selling, Mr. Untermyer puts a fallacious view upon the subject by stating indirectly that this does not constitute actual transactions. Short selling is as much actual transactions as any other transaction. The stock is sold, delivered and paid for in full. If there were anything fictitious about it, it could be delivered with very little difficulty, and, as Mr. Untermyer should know, the constitution of the Exchange provides expulsion as the penalty for a violation of the rule against fictitious transactions, and the penal law of the State of New York holds out imprisonment as an additional deterrent.

"Again, Mr. Untermyer speaks of 'illicit methods' of the Exchange. He cannot be quite serious in this, for his vast experience in Wall Street must have taught him that the practices of certain individual brokers has not only never been sanctioned or permitted by the Exchange itself, but the Exchange, by its Governing Committee, has adopted the most drastic and stringent rules to prevent such practices and these rules have been upon its books for many years, and long antedate the enactment of the penal law upon the subject."

LOOKS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Lehigh Valley Spurs Its Shippers to Enter New Market.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad today is sending instructions to its freight agents, solicitors, and commercial agents to begin a campaign for South American trade. Shortly after the outbreak of the European war the statistical experts of the railroad began a study of the South American field. The investigation disclosed the fact that a vast majority of the manufactured articles needed by South America are made along the line of the Lehigh Valley. The railroad is now endeavoring to impress on its shippers the trade opportunities open to them. In accordance with this programme, the following letter has been sent to the railroad's representatives along its lines and to its commercial agents in the West:

"South America buys $1,000,000,000 worth of manufactured articles each year. Europe has had the lion's share of that business. The United States has had only 14 per cent. The war has stopped the wheels of European industries. Our commerce with Europe is interrupted. Europe's commerce with South America is destroyed. South America looks to the United States to supply the manufactured articles formerly bought from Europe.

"The Lehigh Valley believes that the industries along its lines should participate in this South American trade. With that end in view it has collected all available information on the trade conditions in South America, and is ready to place this information at the disposal of its shippers."

NEW LAW FOR SURROGATES.

Changes to Expedite Will Cases in Effect Tomorrow.

The new law governing procedure in the Surrogates' Court goes into effect tomorrow. Under it litigants may demand a jury trial, cases on appeal may be taken direct to the Appellate Division without review by the Supreme Court, and the Surrogates may assess costs on motions, which will eliminate delay. It has been said that many motions were made merely to harass the other side.

In discussing the new law Surrogate Fowler said that his principal objection to it was that it involved extensive changes on the eve of the most important Constitutional Convention ever held in this State. He has come to the conclusion that the Surrogates' Courts should be abolished.

"The non-litigated business," he said, "in the rural counties could be very well done by County Clerks, and in large cities by registry offices presided over by an official whose salary need not be large, as his duties would be largely technical."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Mae F Greenbaum, Chus Subitzky, Benjamin Pector, Barney Steinart, John J Murphy, John Frischknecht, Rudolph A Oesmann, L Doffiein & Co, Jacob Steinberg, H Moritz, &c, Sallman Bros, Javitz Bros, Vincenza Cuggano, Edith Huber, Wm P Leahey, Jacob Rosenthal, W P Slave, &c, Minnie Lazur, Adelman & Liberman, Accurate Rhinestone Novelty Works, Horowitz Dress Co, Hugh B Chappelle, A Martan Oppenheim, Henry Bischoff Co, S H P Pell & Co, R & H Shirt Co, Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co, A Maggio & Son, Print Weaver Co, Soloman Bros, John A Berryman, Wm Hills, Jr, Deutsch Bros, Adolph Mandel, Int'l Post Card Co, S H P Pell Co, Fashion Mfg Co, Philip Sukoff, Borah Gradinger, Model Button Wks, Am Marvin Sales Co, Henry Bischoff & Co, John Day, Chas Weiss, Joseph Kopald, Merchant Tailor Co of Socy, Max Kobre, Isaac Schechter, Laurence Import Co, Eaton-Ives-Sturgis-Walton Co, William Spitz, Oscar Rudolph, Fashion Knit'g Mills, S H P Pell & Co, Uriana W Johnson, Max Kobre, Annex Homes, S H P Pell & Co, Wolk & Kiss, Max Kobre,

Adjourned cases: Emile Reibstein, Emile London, Ernest J Lerson, Louis C Newburger,

Involuntary case: Print Weave Co.

Motions: Frederick Meyer, Louis Halpert, Tobias, Greenthal & Mendelsohn, Int'l Post Card Co, A & J Scheinberg, Lowenfeld Bros, Kearney Hat Works, Annie Piser, Wm G Wagner, J H Simmons Pub Co, I Novick & Son, Freund & Glaser,

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ellis<P, NY&LI RR. Machlowitz<Elner. Alston Co<McKeon. Pierrepont<West'n E. Robinson<McKnight. Schoenman<Lausser. David<Phillips. Block<Nussbaum. Claflin<Claflin. Peters<Peters. Hittel<Voychok. Stallen<Kavanagh Knitting. Melis<Welsh. Hallahan<Hallahan. Silverman<Brenner. In re Glauber. Met S B<Goldberg. Lawry<Simmonds. Wickersham<Joel. Zographos<Zographos. Bohland & Alkier<Phillips. Geissler<I R T. Canno<same. Dorzbacher<same. Weinstock<same. Berkowitz<same. Spektorsky<same. Green<same. Kahler<Gelband. Schaefer<Schaefer. Brandt<Kelly. Man S Inst<Hutkoff. Mut Life<Valentine. Rollnick<Rollnick. Horowitz<Concordia F Ins. People ex rel Kreiman <Tribe of Ben Hur. Rottenberg<Brill. Goldstein<Schwartz. Cranston<Cranston. Weinrib<NY Rys. Same<same. Elliott<Elliott. Shearer<Shearer. In re Keek. Browning<Fox. Doll<Williams. McKeefrey<Kamrass (2 acts.) Jones<Nat'l Surety. Livingston<Lamb Pub. Webb<Hemperly. Wild<Wild. Lederman<Lederman. Schnurmacher<Ribarsch. Fox<I R T. Reed<same. Lippmann<Bevans. Shiller<Wuester & Co. In re Fuller. In re Brunnel (Baronian<Bradley Con.) In re Osgood. In re Mathews. In re Schmidt. In re Schupack. Schmidt<I R T. McColgan<same. Jacobs<same. Berkowitz<Bruder. In re Straub. Rentz<Talmadge. Heinsheimer<Domestic Rlty. In re Merola. In re Man Ry<Seltenreich. Same<Moser. Duncan<Duncan.

Helwitz<Helwitz. Marsh<Norcum. Schildkraut<Schildk't. Proctor<Morse. Hunt<Armstrong. Moran<Cauldwell Wingate. Albright<MacArthur Bros. Goldstein<Goldstein. Jones<Nat'l Surety. In re Hearn. In re E 227 St. In re Husson (Crason P R.) Mansfield<Hayward. Kass<Goldberg. Hichka<Holbrook, Cabot. Meki<same. Damsky<Damsky. In re Kessler & Windsor Co. Am S Bank<Randruf. Dattelbaum & T<Livingston. Swierczynski<Gallick. Clark<Mason Seaman. King<Gerleit. Danahar<Geoghegan. Kinnan<Schwartz. St'd Fash<Remmick. S B'klyn Auto Del<Cary. Cary<Cary. Mendelsohn<Ice Mfg Co. Farenholtz<Meinschausen. In re Film Amus. Pesk<Merrill Rudgaber. Kurzman<Olsen. Harper<Equitable T. McGlain<Page & Co. Hurd<G'lawn Cemet'y. Katz<Katz. Cohen<Cohen. In re Goldfarb. Heins<Klask. Brennan<Kasper. Webb<Webb. Hull<Boldtmann. Blum<Alliance Ins. MacFadyean<Pearvey. Walter<Walter. In re Castel H Av. Gallagher<Brunner. Beinisch<Posner. Rachomowitz & S<Sulkowitz. Oher<Boxer. Schulemawitz<Pfaelzer. Webb<Hemperly. Worthington<Worthington. Shaw's J Shop<Herald. Hall Music Pub<Partee. Maclay<Berliner & G. Clayton<Clayton. Beresofsky<Cohoes Mills. Curreri<Chiarello & Bros. Murphy<Keegan. Schuchman<Diamond. Nihlein<Nihlein. Lakin<Brake. Warnock Uniform<Garifalos. McGillivray<McGillivray.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.

Estates: Francis Egger, Catherine Reilly, Samuel Royinsky, Charles F. Walpuski, Charles Stahl, Elizabeth V. Ebert, Ignatz Popper.

Wills for probate: William J. Mitchell,

City Court.

PART I.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:

Raw Silk Tradg<Kleinberger. Packard A Garage<Pariaghy. Lampert<Schwat. Same<same. Cochran<Herbert, Jr. Le Marquis Hotel<Kalle. In re Brunetto. Toepfer<Bernhardt. Press<Herbert Robertson. Herman<Birns Exp. Saner<Colonial Stor W'house. Blackman<Clyde SS. Rully<Falk Co. Kelley<Berlin Con. Mendets<S N Wood. Hurwitz<Ev Journal. Green<Schonfeld. Marcus Cont Co<Minsker Rlty. Fischer<Kats. Guvoff<Kats. Nifty Clothing<Com'l Trucking. Mann Leasing Co<Chapman. Finnen<Mason & Seaman. Miller<Miller. Gorham Const Co<Myers. Kunkel<Cohen. Bareria<Birns Exp. Ewing<Almiraty. Greenfield<Citizens' S Bank. Brill<Alexander. Difiglia<Star Co. Lehman<Greenberg. Gorham Co<Shattuck. Kaplan<Zabatinsky. Bovino<Di Santis. Stark<Jacobs. Hutter<Finch. Weber & Heilbroner<Arne. Silverman<Mark. Kugel<Ostro Con. Gainsburg<Lightstone. Glick<Cohen. Kelley<Carter Tile. Estrick<Kobre.

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J. Robert N. Kenyon<Potter-Decker Realty Co et al—William P. Rooney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions. At 10 A. M.

In re Brandon-Sylvester Realty. Russell<N Y & Cuba. People ex rel Aufrichtig<Cong A Isr'l. Pryibil<Ausch. Stathis<Egelezo. Neboy<Brody. Booth<Slee. Orton<Murphy. Simpson<Daly. Cullen<Thompson. Baldwin<Norton. Ordway<Hanover L. Same<same. Tatum<Tatum. Allen<Allen. People<Goldman. In re Vangrofsky. In re Boye. In re Municip Ry. In re Curry. Black<Strang. In re Bilofsky. Quaritius<Carman. Kuntz<Dibble. Sisze<Wegman. Schmidt<Brutt. In re McDonald. Clancy<T A Gillespie Co. Simpson<N River Stevedoring. Schmidt<B'klyn E D Terminal. Itzkowitz<Star Wood Turning. Gray<Tisdale Lumber. O'Brien<J. Heinlein Stone. In re Winthrop St. Marantz<Chasin. Rosseilo<Rotella. Bari<Bari. Bari<Bari et al. Schechter<Tuchman. Mullen<Conklin. Lightfine<Marcus. Townsend<Palumbo. Delia<Delia. Schepis<Schepis. Dovith<M & J Const. Murphy<Hirschman et al. Thomas<Thomas. In re Clements. Jackson & an<Jackson et al. Audley Clark Co<Parkling et al. Basel<Fel. Audley Clark<A. Koeppel et al.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

County Court.

CIVIL.—Adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills: Clara M. Root, Anna L. S. Mundhenk, Henry Alexander, Mary E. Crothers, M. M. S. Merritt, Sophie Hegemeyer, Salmie Gerlinger, Clara L. Powers, P. M. Laprohon, W. Hendrickson.

Accts. in ests.: Raymond K. Pruden, Mary Seymour, Frederick Kruse, Henry Schaffran.

Estates of: Elizabeth Hein, Mary Harrigan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Ex parte—Brady, J. Motion calendar adjourned to Sept. 1.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Aronson<Herbst—William J. McKeown. Rennard<Neville—Edward J Flynn.

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Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A, 38 Park Row, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York City, Aug. 15, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the ESTATES MORTGAGE SECURITIES COMPANY will be held at the offices of said company in Suites 622-623, at 115 Broadway, New York City, on September 1st, A. D. 1914, at 9 o'clock A. M., to consider the proposition of selling the entire assets, business and good will of the **Estates Mortgage Securities Company** to a corporation about to be formed with a capital of $1,000,000.00, such new corporation to be called **Estates Mortgage Corporation**, or such other name as the incorporators of the new company may decide upon; the payment for said assets, business and good will of the **Estates Mortgage Securities Company** to be made in shares of stock of the proposed new corporation, such shares to be distributed on such basis as may be determined at the said special meeting.

W. J. LOWRIE, President.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, August 20, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Room 3,712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened October 1st, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at twelve o'clock Noon on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914.

The Stock Transfer Books will close on Friday, September 25th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 8th, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., August 31st, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

August 28th, 1914.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CHARLES HEAD & CO., with offices at 14 Wall Street, New York, and 74 State Street, Boston, Mass., and with branch offices at Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I., and Slater Trust Co. Bldg., Pawtucket, R. I., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the New York, Providence, and Pawtucket offices should be paid to Wm. G. Borland and Charles C. West, "liquidating partners," at Messrs. Keech, Loew & Co., 7 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES S. McCOBB,
JAMES SULLIVAN,
WM. G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST,
DEXTER BLAGDEN,
JAMES A. PARKER.

Messrs. James Sullivan, James A. Parker, and Daniel Sullivan announce that they have formed a copartnership under the name of Charles Head & Co., with offices at 74 State St., Boston, Mass., for the purpose of conducting the business heretofore transacted in Boston by Messrs. Charles Head & Co.

The California-Idaho Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Upon presentation of Certificates of Deposit of bonds of said issue to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK for appropriate indorsement, payment will be made of the OCTOBER 1, 1913, and APRIL 1, 1914, coupons on the deposited bonds, subject to and as fully set out in a circular letter mailed to each registered certificate holder, a copy of which may be had on request at the office of said Trust Company, No. 37 Wall Street, New York. Said circular also sets forth the procedure for the delivery on or about OCTOBER 1, 1914, in engraved form, of the Collateral Trust Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. bonds, dated April 1, 1914, of the American Water Works and Electric Company, Incorporated, bearing coupons maturing October 1, 1914, and thereafter, to which the holders of said Certificates of Deposit may be respectively entitled.

New York, August 31, 1914.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman,
PAUL STAES,
W. K. WHIGHAM,
W. G. AUDENRIED, Jr.,
H. L. BURRAGE,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
Protective Committee.
WILLIAM GREENOUGH, Secretary.

PUBLICATION BY THE COLUMBIA BANK of New York of unclaimed deposits in accordance with the provisions of the New York State Banking law, Sections 134 and 219:

1909—S. Abenheim, 2 Stone St., N. Y...$81.66
1909—Flora Ehrman, 16 E. 49th St., N. Y. ... 57.80
1907—Erdreich & Klein, 139 Spring St., N. Y. ...227.16
1909—Albert Heidelbach, 52 Franklin St., N. Y. ... 67.69
1908—Etta M. Lovejoy, 629 W. 135th St., N. Y. ...476.65
1908—Rubino Healing Springs Co., 48 W. 30th St., N. Y. ...253.07
1908—Schoolherr & Gomprecht, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. ... 82.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Joseph Fox, President, and Walter S. Griffith, Cashier of the Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business in the City of New York in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report is a full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest not previously reported by the Columbia Bank, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking law as shown by the books of said bank on the first day of August, 1914.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents on the 21st day of August, 1914, before me. GEORGE STOLL.
New York County No. 62; New York Register's No. 6203.

PUBLICATION BY THE METROPOLITAN Bank of New York of unclaimed deposits in accordance with the provisions of the New York State banking law, Sections 134 and 219:

1905—H. A. Luesing, 29 Liberty St., New York ... $111.29
1903—Oscar W. Rogers, 32 Stuyvesant St., New York ... 140.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: HENRY OLLESHEIMER, President, and A. C. CORBY, Cashier, of the Metropolitan Bank, a bank located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Metropolitan Bank, made in accordance with the provisions of the banking law as shown by the books of said bank on the first day of August, 1914.

HENRY OLLESHEIMER, President.
A. C. CORBY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents on the 29th day of August, 1914, before me. JAMES R. WRIGHT.
New York County, No. 4129.

SCRANTON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage dated July 1, 1907, of the above Company, has received the sum of $11,590.32 to be applied under the provisions of Article V. of such Mortgage to the purchase of bonds. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purpose, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes endorsed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Refunding Mortgage of the Scranton Electric Company dated July 1, 1907," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon Sept. 15th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

Dated Aug. 31, 1914.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By Calvert Brewer, Vice-President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF ITHACA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS:

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds now issued and outstanding secured by a mortgage of the Ithaca Electric Light & Power Company to Ithaca Trust Company, Trustee, dated April 1st, 1904, and known as Ithaca Electric Light & Power Company First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, are called for redemption, and that the same will be redeemed at the next interest period, October 1st, 1914, at 102 per cent. and accrued interest. Payment will be made on that date at the office of the Ithaca Trust Company, Trustee under said mortgage, in the City of Ithaca, State of New York, upon presentation and surrender of such bonds, with all coupons not theretofore matured attached. No further interest will run on said bonds after October 1st, 1914.

ITHACA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY,
H. B. BROWN, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors.

O'GARA COAL COMP'Y

Notice to Bond and Coupon Holders

Notice is hereby given that all interest coupons of the Bonds of O'Gara Coal Co. due September 1, 1914, will be paid at the office of the company on presentation.

O'GARA COAL CO.,
Marquette Building,
Chicago, Ill.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 10, due September 1, 1914, from the First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after September 1, 1914, at the temporary office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 15 Broad Street, New York.

J. F. COYKENDALL, Treasurer.
Chicago, Ill., August 12, 1914.

UNITED TRACTION & ELECTRIC CO.

Coupons due September 1st, 1914, from First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence & Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1st, 1914, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

Coupon No. 30, due September 1, 1914, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company will be paid on and after September 1, by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 35-37 Wall Street, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1914, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 7189: Transformers. —Sch. 7190: Spanish cane fenders.—Sch. 7194: Steel blooms, billets, and bolt material. —Sch. 7195: Motors. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 8-19-14

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE **Essex & Sussex**
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
ON account of the demand for accommodations the Essex & Sussex will remain open until the latter part of September.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Mgr.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special September rates. Labor Day Attractions. G. FRANK COPE.

HOTEL LA REINE
BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
Directly on beach. Telephone, running water, electric and gas light in each room; single or en suite, with bath. Special attractive September rates.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

New Monterey
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Will Remain Open Until After Labor Day.
250 rooms with private bath and hot and cold sea water connection.
100 rooms with hot and cold running water. Long-distance telephones in all rooms. Surf Bathing—Sailing—Fishing. Daily concerts and dancing.
S. O. Dennis, Asst. Manager. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Telephone 1600 Asbury Park.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest Location in Atlantic City.
OSTEND
Entire block of ocean front in the popular Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Large, cool rooms, with view of ocean from all. Sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel. Notable cuisine and service. Orchestra; dancing twice daily. Special September rates, $15 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. New management by owners. JOHN C. GOSSLER, Manager.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL PIERREPONT.
A Fall and Winter home in the heart of Atlantic City. Rooms with running water. Sea water baths; sun parlor; elevators. Special rates. MRS. GERSON D. KAHN.

NEW YORK.

SEE THE ADIRONDACKS IN SEPTEMBER.
Glorious Autumnal Foliage, Invigorating Air. Delightful Motor Trip. Fine Roads.
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Converging point of Adirondack beauty and recreation. Everything at its best. Special R. R. and Hotel Rates.
Try it for Labor Day. Address
M. B. MARSHALL, Managing Director.

Mansion House
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
off New London, Conn.
Always Cool.
Seashore and Country.
SOUND & OCEAN Boating, Bathing.
Beautiful Ballroom. Large Orchestra. Many new Suites with bath.
SEPTEMBER RATES.
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1.
WM. F. INGOLD, Manager.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 88 miles from N. York.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 88 miles from New York (via Middletown.)
SPECIAL AUTUMN RATES.
Suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; references required.
Open to October 1. Address
R. Dale Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

THE BELGRADE,
Belgrade Lakes, Maine,
Offers exceptional advantages for September vacationists. Send for illustrated booklet.
CHARLES A. HILL & SON.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, fine motoring, &c.; accommodates 500; good orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular.
W. W. BROWN, Manager.
Granliden Hotel, at the gateway of the White Mountains, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Under same management.

PENNSYLVANIA

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

WEST VIRGINIA.

European Cure in America
***The* GREENBRIER**
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
European Plan
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING OFFICES { New York—The Plaza; Boston—Copley Plaza

FOR SALE.



Army-Navy Auction Bargains
Army Tents to Hire. Free Circular
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N. Y.

During the RECEIVERS' SALE at

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

which has been going on since August 10th and is still in progress, the lines of new and staple goods have been kept up to the usual high standard.

Everything in the DRY GOODS and FANCY GOODS LINE that can be found in the market can be had at the lowest market price and quickest possible delivery.

Worth & Church Streets - - New York

SMALL SUMS FOR BIG ADVERTISING SUCCESSES.

One of our clients is Joseph P. Day, the real estate expert. Mr. Day spent nearly $250,000 some time ago to make a great sale successful.

The advertising sold the property for four millions, when experts said it would not bring two.

On the other hand, we spent $400 for another client to make $59,500 worth of sales.

It is not always big sums that insure success, whether it is real estate or clothes, or any other business.

If you have something good to offer, and can back it up with the goods, the price and the organization—we want to show you just what we can do to help you get more business with a small expenditure. Write.

STERLING ADVERTISING SERVICE
Aeolian Building, N. Y.

SUPREME
Mandel Laces
in Fashion and Values
MAX MANDEL
39-47 West 19th Street

MERCHANDISE OF MERIT
SKIRTS
STYLES THAT CREATE DEMAND
MARGULIES & MAAS, 26 West 20th.

SACHETS (Satin and Ribbon Novelties)
FOR ART and TOILET DEPTS.
POT POURI
SWEET GRASS
E. A. Guthman Co., 139 W. 19
Greenbaum & Ross, Agts., 184 Fifth Ave.

David Harris
NEW ADDRESS
Hobart Building, 37th and Broadway
UP-TO-DATE
DRESSES and COSTUMES
from $10 to $50 for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

PATTERN HATS FOR THE TRADE
PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE.
ARTHUR LINDAU,
500 Fifth Avenue, at 42d Street.

APRONS For those who are in business for profit—not for pastime. Everything lockstitched.
BROOKLYN APRON CO., 215 4th Ave., New York.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge.
FIDELITY COLLECTION CO., 68 Park Row. Beekman 3658.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358.
BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.,
13-15 Lispenard St.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1391. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.
FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs ladies' hosiery for Bacons, Boston.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns.
HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FALL COATS.
Latest Style Models, newest plaids, worth $8.50; now, $3.50. B. ANDREWS, 4 WEST 22D.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing, Mailing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6383. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS.
C. N. Meltzner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
$1 per 1,000, in quantities, and less.
MISS S. E. HORRIGAN, 306 B'way. Cort. 6183.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties.
B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

PATTERN HATS BEST VALUES
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1300, 38-40 W. 32d. Selling Agent.
Rep. best makers in all branches of millinery.

RAINCOATS.
B. Boonins, Manufacturer of Raincoats, Gaberdines, and Children's Rain Capes.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
622 Broadway.
624 "
626 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

VELVETS.
Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades.
M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

Canadian Buyers are entranced over our exquisite fabrics.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO.,
394 Fourth Avenue.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

The New York Times is the medium selected for recovering lost property. By a small outlay in the Lost Column owners frequently get it back in a few hours. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

"Let Me Pilot You Through This Crisis"
—PHIL S. GILL.



WITHOUT Paris playing her part as lighthouse, and the sea of business pretty well filled with the mines "wrong style," "wrong quality" and "wrong price," it takes an experienced hand to steer you safely to port. At such a time modesty is no virtue, but a vice—I'M YOUR MAN!

See My Combination Serge Dresses
At from $3.75 to Twenty-five Dollars

I offer this line of dresses as proof of my ability to meet the demands of American Women. The proof consists in the fact that I received 363 telegraphed re-orders on shipments made only ten days before. Three hundred and sixty-three re-orders! If I read that in an ad I wouldn't believe it either—But I've got the Telegrams to show!

Why experiment—when you can buy "sure things"?

War is Hell

PHIL S. GILL
"The Dress Value Creator"
39-41 West 32nd Street.
In the Heart of the Trade.

—for my competitors!

GIRDLES Prettiest Silks, Newest Novelties
SASHES
Slote & Schaffer. "The Belt House of New York," 49-53 E. 21st St.

AMAZING VALUES
NORTH SHORE DRESSES
Come Look Profit
$6.75 $5.00 $3.75
ROYAL MFG. CO. 144 W. 27. Str. N.Y.



A LABOR SAVER
FOR MANUFACTURERS
who lay up cloth in big lots.
Shuttle Machine Co., 18 E. 17th St.

ROBBINS BROTHERS
Wholesale Distributors
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Mattings.
427-429 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. | MERCHANDISE.

TRADE AUCTION SALE, POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Retailers, Jobbers, and Department Stores, Attention!
$100,000 Valuation, First Quality, Well Known BEACON FALLS
7,500 Original Cases Men's, Women's, Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's
RUBBERS, RUBBER BOOTS, ARCTICS, ETC.
ALL IN PRESENT DAY STYLES.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
On Thursday, September 10, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.,
at our annex salesrooms, 476-478 BROOME STREET, (near Greene St.,) N. Y. C.
5,000 Cases Rubbers,
Mens', Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Rubbers, Arctics, (in 1, 2 and 4 buckle,) all first quality Beacon Falls rolled edge, storm, sandals.
500 Cases Tan Rubbers,
For Women, Misses and Children, present day styles.
1,500 Cases Men's Rubber Boots
in Hip, Storm King, Short, Lumberman's, Boys' and Youths' Rubber Boots.
500 Cases Men's Perfection Mining Boots
For Western and Pennsylvania trades.

☞NOTICE:—A sale of this magnitude comprising rubber footwear has never been put before the trade at the commencement of the season. Will be sold in large trade lots. Buyers from every part of the country should give this sale their attention. Shipping facilities. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AT SALE.

WAIT FOR THIS SALE BEFORE YOU PLACE YOUR FALL ORDERS FOR RUBBERS.

☞Special Terms for This Sale Only: 90 Days' approved notes with interest. One per cent. discount for cash.

For further information telephone or correspond with our office, 15-17 Greene Street, N. Y. Telephone 1056 Spring.

The Entire High Grade Stock and Fixtures, formerly of the United Women's Apparel Co. of 48 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs., N. Y.,
Consisting of an Exclusive Stock of
STREET, EVENING, and AFTERNOON
Dresses and Suits
SEPARATE SKIRTS, MIDDY BLOUSES, COATS.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
WAISTS, SILK HOSIERY, KIMONOS, &c.,
made of fine Charmeuse, Crepe de Luxe, Brocades, Pongee, Lingerie, Serges, Broadcloths, etc.,
D. Hartmann, Auctioneer, will sell today, Monday, Aug. 31, 1914, Commencing 10:30 A. M., on premises, 48 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.
For any information you may Phone Spring 4299.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$15,000 High Grade Machine and Laundry
Plant and Fixtures
of the Chafter Shirt Co.
VAN PRAAG & CO. by H. GOLD, Auct'r, Sell on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 32 Austin St., Newark, N. J. comprises button sewers 68-7, 5 buttonhole machines 71-1 and 71-23, 2 needle sleevers 22-W1, 2 needle fellers 52-W1, Gore 31-52, 40 plain stitchers 61-W1, 75 power tables, 2 3½ H. P. A. C. electric motors, 10 H. F. Century electric motor, large double door safe, etc.; universal vertical electric cutter costing $285.

LAUNDRY PLANT
Troy wash wheels, starch cooker, 45 gals., 2 room Troy dryer, Troy Dip wheel, 12 ironing tables, 25 inch extractor Bosom creamer, starch tubs, bowls, air blower, 9 Troy sad iron stoves, hot water roof tank, etc.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin, 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Monday, Aug. 31, 10:30 A. M.,
Special peremptory auction sale, Without limit or reserve,
over 1,000 lots of high-class
Wearing Apparel
for Ladies' Misses' and Children, consisting of
CLOAKS AND SUITS,
Capes, Dresses, Skirts, Shirtwaists, Petticoats, Sweaters,
Fancy Furs, Fur Sets.
The entire offering inventoried over $35,000, and comprises excellent lines of dependable merchandise.

BUSINESS WORLD

For South American Trade.

S. S. Brill, recently appointed a commercial agent of the Department of Commerce, will start in a few days for South America, where he will investigate the various markets with a view to ascertaining possible openings for American tools and shelf hardware. Mr. Brill will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 315, Custom House, tomorrow, for the purpose of consulting with manufacturers and exporters interested in these lines.

Sellers' Position Strong.

Selling agents for men's wear fabrics report a much brisker tone to buying. This would indicate that the clothing trade is beginning to realize that unless they make commitments in short order they may run short of goods for Fall manufacturing. Advances are paid willingly, and the only question raised is not one concerning price, but the ability to deliver at the specified time. Factors in the market are regarding the English exporting situation closely and with an interest second only to that which is displayed in the raw wool and dyestuff propositions. While there is a good deal of comment going the rounds regarding the opportunity afforded the mills to supply the South American countries, so far as is known no active steps have been taken in this direction.

Alive to the Situation.

Confronted by practically the same conditions, manufacturers in the women's wear lines, it would seem, realize the urgency of preparing for future fabric requirements more keenly than those in the clothing trade. Possibly this may be due to the fact that interest in the dress goods situation is confined to a small number of cloths, on which orders to a considerable amount were placed abroad with little hope now of delivery being made. Purchases of large amounts are made with prices of secondary consideration and the matter of delivery given first place. Buyers are willing to lose the interest on money invested in goods by receiving immediate shipments in order to feel certain that they will not be disappointed when they need the fabric for manufacturing purposes.

Domestic Goods for Importers.

Some of the domestic manufacturers of goods most affected by the war may be asked to supply the importers of the same sort of merchandise when the stock of the latter have been sold out. In such a case the home producers will be faced by a nice question of business ethics. If they accede to the demand made upon them by their erstwhile competitors, it will be at risk of losing what gain may accrue to them through the extraordinary situation resulting from the European conflict. On the other hand in such times of stress a business altruism might well rise up to the elimination of former lines of competition. The opportunity to pursue either of these two courses would be contingent, of course, upon the ability of domestic manufacturers to supply others than their own customers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shoe Buckles Are Held "Articles of Personal Adornment."

The Board of General Appraisers has overruled a protest by B. Altman & Co. regarding the classification under the old tariff of shoe buckles. Collector Malone returned the goods as "articles of personal adornment," and exacted duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 448. The importers set up the contention that the articles should be classified as "jewelry."

The W. H. Proctor Company, Boston, failed in a claim for lower duty on silk hair nets, which were taxed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 358 of the new law. It was contended the goods were dutiable properly at the rate of 50 per cent. under Paragraph 317 as "articles of wearing apparel of every description." Judge Howell held that as the provision under which assessment was made provided specifically for "nets," the Collector's classification must prevail.

Stern & Stern lost in a protest dealing with the duty on nettings, laces, and veilings. The goods were all returned at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 358 of the present law, and lower rates were claimed under various other provisions. A further rebate of 5 per cent. was claimed because the goods were imported in American bottoms. The decision held no evidence was submitted to bear out the assertion that the goods came here in vessels of American registry.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

MONDAY.

David W. Biow, 13 Lispenard St.—Women's misses' and children's Fall and Winter wearing apparel.

Daniel Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Women's gowns, at Maison Bernay, 147 West 44th St., also trunks and bags, at Simon Heckpkoff's, 226 West 116th St.

J. H. Mayers, 135 Broadway—Women's silk underwear, gowns, skirts, &c., at 95 Madison Av.

TUESDAY.

David W. Biow—General merchandise.

J. Welz & Son, 7 Lispenard St.—Cloaks, suits and dry goods.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Heavy and medium weight men's and women's wear, suitings, linings, &c.

Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene St.—Raincoats and dry goods.

WEDNESDAY.

David W. Biow—Men's, youths' and children's clothing.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—At 32 Austin St., Newark—Sewing machines and laundry plant of Charter Shirt Co.

THURSDAY.

Charles Shongood, 539 Broadway—Diamond and gold jewelry.

Daniel Greenwald—Clothing.

Van Praag & Co.—Cloaks and suits.

David W. Biow—Dry goods, cloaks and suits.

Leopold Gans, 46 Wooster St.—Fall and Winter men's and boys' clothing.

Charles Jacobs—Cloaks, suits and general merchandise.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Assignee Sale.
Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, will sell today, Monday, August 31, 1914, at 11 A. M., at 226 W. 116th Street,
Stock and Fixtures of SIMON HECHTKOFF, consisting of
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES,
Bags, Handbags, Pocketbooks, Umbrellas, Showcase, Awning, Fixtures, &c., &c.
FRANK DRUCKER, Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee.

1,050 PIECES
WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS,
Men's and Women's Wear,
For Account of
American Woolen Co. and Others
New and Desirable Goods, All Grades,
Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.
Burling & Dole, Auct's, 7 & 9 Greene St., N.Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of MAISON BERNAY, INC.

Please take notice that the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on the 31st day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer, at No. 147 West 44th Street, New York City, all of the stock, consisting of ladies' dresses and waists, and all fixtures and office furniture contained in the premises at 147 West 44th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ABRAHAM H. RUBENSTEIN, Assignee.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Assignee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

ORIGINAL IDEA CO., INC.—The undersigned sells at 10:30 A. M. this day, by J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, on 6th floor, 95 Madison Avenue, women's underwear, gowns, skirts, bloomers, chemises, corset covers, ribbons, laces, ready-made skirts and suits, desks, typewriters, sewing machines, rugs, chairs, office partitions and furniture. No flag displayed. HENRY C. MOSES, Assignee.
STERN, BARR & TYLER, Attorneys for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
ALEXANDRIA, Va.—D. Bendheim & Sons; S. Bendheim, dry goods; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, underwear; Miss S. Rice, leather goods, art novelties; 200 5th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—M. Lewfen, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th.
BIRMINGHAM—S. Klotz, dry goods; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; L. A. North, dress goods, linings; 15 E. 22d; Latham.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; R. E. Jackson, ladies' knit underwear, hosiery; 303 5th Av.
DUNKIRK, N. Y.—The Leader; L. L. Lewis, coats, suits, waists; 6 W. 22d.
DENVER—I. Rude, Fall suits; 1,161 B'way.
ERIE—Trask-Prescott-Richardson Co.; D. D. Coyle, carpets; 320 Church.
FITCHBURG, Mass.—D. Harley, general mdse.; B. C. O'Connor, dry goods; Breslin.
HONESDALE—Katz Underwear Co.; S. Katz, muslin underwear; 45 E. 17th.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker; Grand.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; H. L. Ware, ready to wear; basement; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. F. Shepard, hosiery, underwear; 25 Madison Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland & Co.; Miss M. Gray, millinery; Miss Dwan, millinery; 75 Spring; Herald Square.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman, Strauss & Co.; B. Kaufman, hdkfs., ribbons, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, coats; 15 E. 26th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; Miss Ryan, millinery; 214 Church.
MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Myers Dry Goods Co.; W. S. Myers, notions, furnishing goods; J. Singer, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Albert.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Mizer, notions, ribbons; 320 Church; Park Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co.; L. Krauss, cloaks, suits; 43 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; S. S. Mann, domestics, dress goods, silks; 114 5th Av.; Somerset.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; M. H. Koch, jobs, furs; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; F. M. Thomas, cloaks, suits, dresses; 19 E. 22d.
ROCHESTER—Hornell Cloak & Suit Co.; H. L. Weller, jobs Fall coats, suits; 146 W. 25th.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Miss M. A. Breeden, notions; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; G. F. Newhard, notions, jewelry, ribbons; 258 Church; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—Hargadine-McKittrick D. G. Co.; O. Milentz, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; I. Cohen, jobs, Fall suits, skirts, Fall coats, dresses; 1,161 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; G. F. Whitwell, notions, trimmings; 417 5th Av.
TROY—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
WASHINGTON—Kings Palace; Miss M. Kinder, infants' wear; Cumberland.
WORCESTER—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Viau, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

500 LATEST STYLES CHIFFON WAISTS IN ALL COLORS AND SIZES TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE.
PEARLMAN BROS., 57 WEST 19TH ST.

RESIDENT BUYER will set you in touch with importers and manufacturers of broadcloth, velvets, laces, silks, &c.; commission basis; appointment by letter. S 75 Times.

Contractor making tailor-made serge and silk dresses for manufacturers and jobbers; satisfactory workmanship guaranteed. Levy, 74 Grand St. Telephone Spring 1085.

CONTRACTOR.
Manufacturer open to buy wool, serge and cloth dresses from $2 to $3. 10th floor, South 11th St., and Kent Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and feathers; will purchase immediately complete artificial flower and feather plant. Address in confidence B 288 Times.

Your old friend, PAUL HENKEL, is now at Keen's new chop house and ladies' grill, 107 West 44th St. Do not fail to visit him before leaving town.

AM SEEKING merchandise to catalogue in South America; ladies', gentlemen's clothing; general merchandise; cuts desired. Export, S 105 Times.

WANTED—FLANNELETTE GOWNS and MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS from $3.75 per dozen and up. Box G 37 Times Annex.

COLLECTIONS WESTERN CONNECTICUT. G. D. Stubbs, Attorney, Danbury, Conn.

Cossack Redingote Suits, $8.75; choice materials; guaranteed lining. B. Lasker, 126 W. 26th.

SALESMAN.—Good line ladies' silk waists, $18 up; mention territory; monthly settlement; commission basis. T 43 Times.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—MARY E. L. JOLINE and ALBERT STICKNEY, as executors of the last will and testament of ADRIAN H. JOLINE, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELLA H. SANDFORD, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, Alice Ives Reid, Cora Marsh, and United States Trust Company of New York, as co-trustee with Adrian H. Joline deceased, of the estate of Ella S. Hoffman, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1914.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Ella H. Sandford, Olga Sandford Ormsby, Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby and Olga Sandford Ormsby, the mother of and person with whom Albert Edward Oswald Ormsby, an infant under the age of fourteen years, resides:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1914, and filed on the 16th day of June, 1914, with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which said summons and complaint were also filed in said office on the 16th day of June, 1914.

Dated July 16, 1914.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH BARNETT and ABRAHAM KELENSON, individually and as copartners trading as BARNETT & KELENSON, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 31, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 46 East 10th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skins, furs, fur trimmings, fur sets, machines, fixtures, etc.

EMANUEL FICHANDLER, Trustee.
HERMAN M. SCHAAP, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA FROMKESS, doing business as "ADELE SHOP," Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sell this day, Monday, Aug. 31st, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, 6 First St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine line of ladies' wearing apparel, such as dresses, waists, coats, cloaks and suits, forms, tables, fixtures, &c.

HERMAN R. ELIAS,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 302 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. ZERNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 84 Third Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, showcases, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Sept. 4th and 5th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN J. TOTTEN, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SPITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 31st, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,295 First Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hosiery, underwear, knit goods, fixtures, showcases, &c.

FISCHER & SOLOMON,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 35 Nassau St., New York.

Above sale adjourned to Friday, Sept. 4, 1914, same time and place.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, William Henkel, Jr., Receiver in Bankruptcy of James Bergman, Bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets and effects of said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of a stock in trade of a retail drug store, such as drugs, toilet articles, chemicals, &c. All the chattels and fixtures of the bankrupt are subject to a chattel mortgage, and the Receiver will receive bids for his right title and interest in the same. Further particulars in regard to the said liens may be obtained from the Receiver or his attorneys.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises at 702 Amsterdam Av., N. Y. C. between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids for the above described property, assets and effects may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 31st day of August, 1914. The receiver will open the bids at his office on August 31st, 1914, at No. 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, at 11 A. M., and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of the bid. The successful bidder will be required to pay the balance of the purchase price within twenty-four (24) hours after the acceptance of the said bid.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer on Thursday, Sept. 3d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver,
64 William St., New York City.
NEWMAN & BUTLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 116 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. IN THE MATTER OF DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the property, assets and effects of the above named bankrupt will be sold by the undersigned as Trustee upon competitive written bids, provided such bids shall equal 100% of the appraised value of the property. The assets consist of a stock of manufactured scrap books and invoice books of all kinds, an electric motor, tables, fixtures, safe, etc., and good will, but not the book accounts, and are located at 321 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. The property may be inspected on and between August 24th and 29th, 1914, at the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M. and noon. Bids will be received and opened at the office of the attorney for the Trustee undersigned, on Monday morning, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock, and at least 10% in cash or certified check of the amount of the bid must accompany the same. Bids must be made for the entire assets of the bankrupt above enumerated. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and if all bids are rejected, the property will then be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York, at the premises, 321 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2nd day of September, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. For further information apply to the undersigned.

HERMAN J. STROHM,
Trustee,
87 Chambers Street,
New York City.
ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH,
Attorney for Trustee,
31 Nassau Street,
New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOULD & BANCROFT CO., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 116 West 32nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of imported soaps, powder, candy, a fine lot of office furniture, typewriters, safes, partitions, fixtures, &c. Inspection Sept. 5th and 8th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MASIA SHOE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 104 Reade St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', men's, and children's shoes, fixtures, safe, &c.

Inspection Sept. 5th and 8th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530 West End Ave.
Southeast Cor. 86th St.
Two High-Class Apartments
10 Rooms
4 Baths
$4,200
Will Be for Rent October 1st.
Superintendent always on premises.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

57 West 57th Street
Hotel apartments, three rooms. Studio, two rooms and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. Modern equipments. Electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator. Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities. Rates, $75.00 to $85.00 Per Month. Leased by the year only. References required.
Brokers recognized.
H. T. GALPIN.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th St.
Fine Studio for rent; unobstructed north light; also Apartments, three and four rooms and bath; all improvements.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

COBURG,
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of six and seven rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or
POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

Broadway, 2465-9
AT 91ST ST. SUBWAY.
Six-Room Apartments.
Rents, $55 to $65.
Charles Campbell, 40 Wall St.
Telephone, John—2429.

NEAR BROADWAY
109th St., 204 West.—4 and 5 rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent, $29 to $40.

16 & 18 West 60th St., Near Broadway.
Elegant Apartments, 7 and 8 large, light rooms and baths; all modern improvements; RENTS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW; $45 TO $55 MONTH.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.



151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.
A PRIVATE HOME
New fireproof apartments, 7 to 10 rooms, three baths, now ready for occupancy.
Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke proof fire towers. Private laundries.
A few desirable apartments remain at $1,850 to $3,000.
Also two physicians' apartments.
Apply to agents on the premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Manager, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 30 East 42d St.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION
NEW BUILDINGS Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,
3 & 4 Rooms
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
THE MONTANA.
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
Two apartments on a floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.
Rental $1,900 to $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 rooms and bath, $55.
Hall service, heat, hot water.

422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)
7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,700.
Corner house; all outside, large rooms.
Electric light free; standard service.

IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West, (100th St.)
Eight Rooms and Bath, $900-$1,140.
All-night elevator service.

MARION
2,612 Broadway, (98th St.)
Six Rooms and Bath, $900.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON
601 W. 168th St. (opposite Subway Station.)
Five, six and seven Rooms, one and two Baths.
$630-$1,020. All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1800—Riverside.

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE.
7 All Light, Large Rooms.
Elevator and all improvements.
RENTS $900 UP.

45 WEST 11TH STREET
8-story strictly fireproof apartment.
4-Room Suites, $55 to $67.

31 WEST 11TH STREET
(THE SUMNER.)
8-story strictly Fireproof Apartment.
4-Room Suite, $70.
5-Room Suite, $90.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th St.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard service and all night elevators. Rooms large, light. Unusual transportation facilities, 6th Av. "L" and Broadway and 7th Av. Line *TERMINALS* on the block.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

COLUMBIA COURT
High-class Elevator Apartments,
512 WEST 123D ST.
3 AND 4 — large, light rooms; shower bath; parquet floors; all improvements; telephone, &c.; near Subway and surface lines. — $35 TO $45

THE POTOMAC
4-6 WEST 101ST ST.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
5, 6, 7 ROOMS. — Exceptionally light rooms; bath; phone, electricity; near L, Subway and cars. — $30 TO $45
Supt. on Premises can be seen evenings.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined, small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments, telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

EMSWORTH HALL,
433-435 CONVENT AV.,
S. E. Corner of 149th Street.
A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,200. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners,
Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large, outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $55 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

ST. REGIS COURT,
N. W. Cor. 152d St., Broadway.
4 rooms, all facing street, south........$50
5 rooms, all facing street, south........$60
7 rooms facing Broadway.........$65
5 rooms, beautiful rear view........$52.50
5 large, light rooms........$45
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 WEST 112TH ST.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840.
High-class elevator apartment. Apply on premises, or
HALLAHAN & AHEARN,
271 West 125th St.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW 11-STORY BUILDING.
6 and 7 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths.
Moderate Rents.
Every Room an Outside Room.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Spacious Foyer.
Abundance of Closet Room.
MANY NEW FEATURES
"The Talk of New York."
Rental Representative on premises constantly.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Day & Night Elevator, Hall & Telephone Service. Apply superintendent, on premises.

Dayton Court
35 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 160th
Near 157th St. Broadway Subway Station.
4 Rooms & Bath..$45 to $48
5 Rooms & " ..$55 to $60
6 Rooms & " ..$70 to $72

The Wilton
601 W. 164th St., N. W. Cor. B'way
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.
3 Rooms & Bath..$33 to $37
4 Rooms & " ..$40 to $48
5 Rooms & " ..$50 to $65

Hamlet Court
600 W. 165th St., S. W. Cor. B'way
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.
7 Rooms & Bath..$80 to $95
8 Rooms & " $85 to $100

Schindler & Liebler, Agts.
Washington Heights Branch,
3929 Broadway, near 165th St.
Telephone Audubon—7232.

We offer you modern Elevator Housekeeping Apartments with extra large, light rooms and wide, private halls; open courts facing the most picturesque park in Manhattan; 3 minutes to 116th St. exp. sta. 6th and 9th Ave. "L"; central to all points; restaurant in building; service optional. Rents $40 to $85. Folder showing floor plan mailed on request. H. C. COLEMAN.
Telephone Morningside 3447.
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
Morningside Ave. 118th to 119th Street, West

BANCROFT
509 West 121st St.
2 BEDROOMS, Living Room, Kitchenette & Bath.
Rentals $45 to $62.50
DUPLEX STUDIO SUITE
on 8th floor—Very Desirable.
Maid Service if desired. Restaurant.
Inquire Manager. Tel. Morningside 7800.

RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
15 to 21 Fort Washington Av.
One block 157th St. Subway Station.
2, 3, 4, 5 Extra Large Rooms.
2 and 3 rooms have kitchenettes.
Rents $30 to $66. Apply Supt.
or Louis Schlechter, 217 W. 110th.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

STANLEY COURT
523-527 West 134th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, $25 to $34.
View on three streets; equal to elevator apartment. Mrs. Mott, Agt., 512 West 134th. Tel. 840 Morningside.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:25|Sun sets..6:37|Moon sets..12:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:18	4:28	10:12	11:04
Governors Island	4:40	4:50	10:44	11:33
Hell Gate	6:30	6:40	12:24	1:13

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 30.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Espagne, Havre, Aug. 22.
SS Esperanza, Progreso, Aug. 24.
SS Montoso, Matanzas, Aug. 25.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, Aug. 25.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Aug. 28.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 27.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 27.
SS Petra, Matanzas, Aug. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

San Giovanni	Naples	Aug. 15
Prins der Nederlanden	St. Marc	Aug. 23
Saramacca	Santiago	Aug. 26
Columbia	Glasgow	Aug. 22
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 22
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 29
Ancon	Colon	Aug. 24
Comus	Port Eads	Aug. 26
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnehaha	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Hellig Olav	Christians'nd	Aug. 22
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 25
Principessa Mafalda	Genoa	Aug. 15
Esparta	Port Limon	Aug. 26
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 1
Dunstan	Buenos Aires	July 26
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 29

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Carpathia	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Arna	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Colon	Colon	Aug. 26
Paloma	Nipe	Aug. 26
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 27
El Siglo	New Orleans	Aug. 28
Nueces	Key West	Aug. 28

DUE THURSDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Maracas	Port of Spain	Aug. 26
El Dia	New Orleans	Aug. 29
Florizel	Halifax	Sept. 1

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 29
Ultra	Shields	Aug. 20
[illegible]	Amsterdam	Aug. 19
St. Croix	London	Aug. 22
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Verona	Naples	Aug. 22
Alamo	Key West	Sept. 1
Infanta Isabel	Barcelona	Aug. 23
Purus	Victoria	Aug. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Santa [illegible], Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
[illegible], Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Olympic, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
[illegible], Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Liverpool	—	10:00 A.M.
Santiago, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
[illegible], Havana	—	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Principe di Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliança, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Belize	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Esparta, Bocas del Toro	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
San Giovanni, Naples	—	11:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Santiago, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vandyck, Barbados	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	—	10:30 A.M.
Carpathia, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION. $1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
45, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
4 Rooms and 2 Baths ....$1,200-$1,500
3 Rooms and Bath $300- $540
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Or Superintendent, on premises.

On account of general conditions HAVE REDUCED RENTS FROM $4,000 TO $3,250 of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS, NEW DUPLEX 128 East 60th St. 11 Rooms and 3 Baths. E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 58 St.

109-111 E. 56TH ST., near Park Avenue. 1 & 2 Rooms & Bath. High-class elevator apartment. Rents from $540 to $900, including chambermaid service. Superintendent on Premises.

784 PARK AVE., S. W. Cor. of 74th St. First-class modern fireproof Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $1,400-$1,800. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises, or owners, BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO., 7 East 42d St.

A—CORONADO—A Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,800. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments $15 TO $27 EASTERN PARKWAY, Cor. Franklin Ave. 2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES. 20 Minutes to Manhattan from Park Pl. station Brighton Beach "L." Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Superintendent on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl., St. Johns Pl. car. to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS $28 TO $50.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave. Southwest Corner 43d St. APARTMENTS

Foreign Ports.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Stella, from London, Aug. 29.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 30.

SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 193 miles E. at 2:30 P. M.; due 31st, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Minnehaha, London to New York, was 272 miles E. at 9 P. M.; due 31st, afternoon. Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 204 miles N. of Savannah at 8 A. M.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 205 miles S. at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 151 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 48 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 438 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 547 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS John D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 117 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Siglo, New Orleans to New York, was 115 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 1, SS St. Paul.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Sept. 8, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 31, SS Saiaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 31, SS Noordam, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 7, SS Ryndam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 3, SS Oscar II., and at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Sept. 1, SS Kristianiafjord; at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 3, SS Oscar II., and at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 2, SS Principe di Udine, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 11, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ... Aug. 31
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ... Sept. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ... Sept. 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ... Sept. 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ... Sept. 10
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ... Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru ... Sept. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra ... Sept. 11

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or 'Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted.—A small modern house, east side, not above 56th St. nor below 30th St. T 57 Times Square.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

266 West 53d, (Near 8th Av.)—Four-story building, store and first floor, suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 882 8th Av.

121 West 83d St.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner; bay show window; electric light; reasonable.

Large parlor dining room in high-class rooming district; splendid opportunity for man and wife. Y 328 Times Annex.

Large, light office; all facilities; telephone and stenographer. Room 1,403, Times Building.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money
$500,000 @ 5%, 3-5 YEARS
$600,000 @ 6%, 1 YEAR
$100,000 & UNDER, 5%, 5 YEARS
HUGHES & HAMMOND, 34 Pine Street
MORTGAGE LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

For Rent, on Chester Hill, Beautiful, modern home, highest ground, finest avenue; near Mt. Vernon station; 11 large rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; spacious veranda, partly inclosed; $100 per month; possession Oct. 1. **ANDERSON REALTY CO.,** Near New Haven Station, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK offers at private sale modern houses, bungalows and building lots at SENSATIONAL BARGAIN PRICES. The properties are at Grantwood, Hudson Heights, Morsemere and Leonia, N. J., about opposite Grant's Tomb. The Supreme Court has authorized the sale, and quick results are necessary in order to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. This means that prices are low enough to attract homeseekers, builders and investors.
Find out about this unusual opportunity at once while the range of choice is greatest by addressing
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 661 Times Building, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LARGE LIGHT STORE 31 West 58th St. In New Building, just finished, Near PLAZA HOTEL. Most desirable for fashionable Hairdresser, Milliner, Tailor, etc. E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Sole Agent, 2 East 58 St., N. Y.

All Cars Transfer to Our Up-to-Date Office Bldg. Offices from $12 up; all improvements; cleaning free. PAUL, 728 Lexington Av.

LOFT for office, showroom or manufacturing; cheap rent; possession at once. Apply Superintendent, 143-145 West 29th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MODERN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE. 29 West 94th St., newly decorated, 3-story and basement private dwelling; high-class residential neighborhood, near Central Park; lately renovated throughout; moderate rental to desirable tenant. TOCH REALTY COMPANY, owners, 320 5th Av., or your own broker.

32 West 120th St. Three-story and basement private house, facing Mount Morris Park West. Quiet residential neighborhood; will be decorated to suit; very low rental to desirable tenant. Toch Realty Co., owners, 320 5th Ave., or own broker.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30. Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Low pressure prevails except in the South, with a marked depression over the Northwest, but as yet without precipitation of consequence. Moderately low pressure from the lake region eastward also resulted in thunder showers over these districts. In the central valleys and the extreme West the weather was fair.

Temperatures are generally higher, especially in the Northwest, although there was a marked fall over Canada.

The Northwestern depression will be attended by thunder showers Monday or Monday night in the Northwest and Monday and Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain region. During Tuesday the shower area will cover the middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys and the upper lake region.

Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the Southeast, where scattered thunder showers are probable.

It will be warmer Monday in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States and warmer Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

It will be cooler Monday in the extreme Northwest and cooler Tuesday in the Northwest generally, as well as in the middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Monday and Tuesday will be gentle to moderate west, becoming south by Tuesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Southern New England — Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair, warmer in the interior.

New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderately warm.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	67	66	4 P. M.	81	77
6 A. M.	66	65	6 P. M.	79	76
9 A. M.	72	70	9 P. M.	72	73
12 M.	79	74	11 P. M.	70	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 76.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69, at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 77 degrees at 1 P. M., minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.88 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
8:55—986 Columbus Av.; Sam Keating	Slight
4:45—608 E. 15 St.; T. Cunningham	$1,000
7:20—284 3 Av.; H. B. Foster	Slight
P. M.	
2:00—1,115 Tiffany St.; John Bergen	Slight
2:25—220 Audubon Av.; Dr. Bahne	Slight
2:30—38 St. at E. River; J. Gordon	$200
2:30—456 E. 146 St.; Elizabeth McDonald	Slight
3:50—121 Henry St.; Mollie Goldberg	Slight
4:46—485 E. 173 St.; Benj. Haberman	$50
5:15—1,683 Madison Av.; H. Jacobson	Slight
5:26—183 Amsterdam Av.; A. Snyder	Slight
6:35—211 E. 96 St.; not given	None
7:35—871 Brook Av.; E. Friedrich	Slight
9:40—4 W. 129 St.; M. Flynn	Slight
10:10—127 2 Av.; Bessie Menroe	$100
10:10—763 Columbus Av.; Black Bros.	$50
10:25—332-336 E. 108 St.; Alex Mutraebege	$1,000
10:30—217 W. 110 St.; Louis Schechter	Slight
11:45—Bklyn. Bridge, opposite Cherry St.; the city	Slight

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $6,000, EASY TERMS.

Mission, all year home, overlooking the water. 31-foot living room, with large open fireplace; hexagonal dining room. Seven very large bedrooms, two baths; large verandas, open terrace and upper balcony. Parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences—select community. Convenient to express station, D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Address A. F. R., Post Office Box 702, N. Y. C.

Fall renters, try Ridgewood; it's delightful. Modern homes at, from $40 to $125 per month. A1 train service. Write for booklet, time table, and map. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Hotel, sanitorium, Lakewood; 60 rooms, electric and hydrotherapy baths; large porches, sun parlor. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., B'klyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references: special rates on lease.

121st St., 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful light, outside apartment, elegantly furnished, two or three rooms, with bath and kitchenette; restaurant, reception room, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

Dentist or physician to join refined woman; excellent housekeeper, having elegant furniture for 7 rooms; to take apartment; any location; meals optional; references. E 51 Times.

Large, sunny five-room apartment, charmingly furnished; piano, phone; exceptional view; southern exposure; rent reasonable. Paschal, No. 561 West 186th St.

AT YOUR SERVICE. Our list of furnished apartments have some special bargains. Everett M. Seixas, 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

8th St., 26 West.—Charmingly furnished studio floor, private bath, in historic studio building; also single roms. Call Monday afternoon.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS, completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. 2 rooms and bath $40 month, upward. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

45th, 19 East.—Well furnished, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; reference.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

Westwood-Cliffwood Courts, 179th to 180th, Ft. Washington Av.; largest and best finished apartments on the Heights; 4 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; owner's personal attention; most refined neighborhood; leases now being made; exceptional values.

Attractive terms now; 6 large, light rooms, elevator apartment, $38 up; telephone, electricity; continuous service; also doctor's apartments. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.) Near "L," Subway.

203 WEST 94TH ST. Elevator, electric light, and all modern improvements; five and six rooms, $45 to $60. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40. CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE. 366 West 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

Broadway, 3,601, 3,603, 3,605, Corner 148th St.—5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; Broadway and river view. Inquire Superintendent.

244 WEST 104TH. 7 and 8 newly decorated rooms; elevator; $75 to $95.

SEVEN grand rooms, two baths; modern, good location; $50-$55. 615 West 176th.

139TH ST., 515 WEST.—Six rooms; all opening on the street; $40; concession.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS. Bert G. Faulhaber Co., Broadway and 156th.

47th St., 112 West.—Bachelor apartments 2 & 3 rooms, $720 and $900, including service.

Bachelor apartment, 691 Madison Av., two rooms and bath, $480 to $720.

East Side.

239 East 9th St., corner 2d Av. Elevator apartments 6 rooms and bath. Rents $33 to $45. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

45 EAST 89TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

112 East 79th St.—Two upper floors, private house; seven large rooms, kitchen, bath.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house modern; possession October; $50.

Brooklyn.

Modern Flatbush apartments, near "L" station, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $30 to $60. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Cool rooms; private bath; modern conveniences; references.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Private family will board two gentlemen; references.

21ST, 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Rooms, large, small; private baths; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Second floor; three rooms, bath; separate rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; furnished or unfurnished; board optional; exclusive neighborhood.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 210.—With board, desirable rooms; private baths; appointments; first-class; references.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE. — Large, small; scrupulously clean; board; connecting baths. 56 East 86th.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Attractive rooms; steam, phone, hot water, home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D ST., 327 WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished alcove front room, bath, board, suitable for three; home cooking; table the best the market affords; vacant Sept. 1; can be seen now; references required. Phone Chelsea 2554.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; with board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; white service; accessible location.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath adjoining; electricity; attentive service.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; a call may be advantageous.

71ST, 122 WEST. MAISON PELLETIER. Desirable large and small rooms, all newly furnished; parlor dining; near Broadway; table guests accommodated; Summer rates; desirable suite; table d'hote.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—New furnishings and decorations; double rooms, with or without bath; unexcelled cuisine; very attractive surroundings.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor, front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private bath; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Twentieth year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; refined neighborhood; table guests; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; medium rooms; references; table guests.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, small rooms; connecting shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Rooms, with or without bath; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Small, medium rooms, newly decorated; running water; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Two large; also medium rooms; twin beds; private family.

82D, 117 WEST.—Three large rooms, hall room; permanent preferred; table guests.

84th, 53 West.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; German cooking; homelike.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; single rooms; excellent table; high class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class house; superior cuisine and service; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large, small rooms; excellent board; telephone; reference.

96TH, 58 WEST.—All year round; homelike; comfortable, light rooms; telephone; Subway express.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Double, single outside rooms; southern exposure; modern elevator apartment; Subway and elevated; home cooking. Apartment 7 E.

103D ST., 250 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; home cooking; reference; telephone.

132D, 252 WEST.—Large back parlor; running water; good closet room; board.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Private family wishes to rent room to gentleman; references.

ROCHHURST. — Comfortable; year round; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil, (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 187.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; excellent table.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Huguenot Park.—"The Willows"; running water, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive surroundings; moderate.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR. BAY VIEW LODGE. Montauk Av. and Bay; beautiful rooms; modern improvements; references; open until Nov. 1st. Phone 1693—Hammels.

New York State.

Dr. J. B. Knipe, physician and trainer. Health farm, Sparkill, N. Y. City gymnasium, 85 Franklin St.

BOARD on fruit farm. Telephone 34 Bryant. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted in private family by young man near Grove St. Station, East Orange. E 59 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms, large and small; reasonable.

46TH ST., 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

17TH, 207 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large, small rooms; front parlor; private bath.

19TH ST., 233 EAST.—Front room; southern exposure; closets, bath; private house; gentlemen.

21ST, 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Rooms without board; all conveniences; $4 up.

27TH, 43 EAST. ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished, with bath; gentleman only; $4.50, $6; reference.

72D, 178 EAST.—Elegant large room, next bath, $4; hallroom, $3.

99TH ST., 24 EAST.—German family; nice room for respectable man; elevator apartments. Davis.

LEXINGTON AV.—Two excellently furnished rooms; modern, private house; near "L" Station, 89th-90th Sts.; all conveniences. T 40 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV, 834.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences. 'Phone.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (Near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms; private baths; all conveniences; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 26.—Cottage home; lawns, porches; modern; hot, cold running water; convenient; very desirable; gentlemen; investigate. 3346 Chelsea.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

13TH, 104, (west of Sixth Av.)—Large and small rooms, near bath; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Medium-sized room, connecting bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large room, private bath, shower; newly decorated and furnished; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Absolutely clean rooms; $3 up; running water, heat, telephone.

57TH, 828 West.—Large, comfortable rooms; modern improvements; Subway; elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select neighborhood; bath, telephone, electricity; gentlemen.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlors; other rooms; electricity; telephone; private hall; $6-$12; small, $3.

60TH, 22 WEST, (The New York,) Columbus Circle.—Rooms, $3, $12.50 weekly; all improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L" one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

64TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room, dressing room adjoining; continuous hot water; 'phone.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; single hall room; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Neatly furnished room in private family; references exchanged.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, WEST. — Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, in elegant apartment, 'phone Columbus 5475.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—In private house; for gentleman, moderate terms.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also suite with, without private bath; references.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Privacy and comfort; select location; with or without baths.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large communicating front rooms, newly furnished; elevator. Apartment 25.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; private house; rooms en suite with private bath, or single; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large and small; one with private bath; private home.

76TH ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite, modern residence, beautifully decorated, newly furnished; scrupulously clean, comfortable, convenient; exclusive neighborhood, located at entrance to most beautiful part of Central Park; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small, and medium rooms; comfortable; running water; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, kitchenette; $9-$11; references.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Beautiful large or small rooms for men; owner's home.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive rooms; southern exposure; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; electric light; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; twin beds; suitable for two gentlemen.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Rooms with or without private baths, newly decorated, electric lights, telephone; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium room; meals optional; references; reasonable.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; parlor for physician; references.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5, $10.

78TH, 185 WEST.—Double front room; all conveniences; HOMELIKE; gentlemen only.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; moderate; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Neat rooms; single, en suite; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, all conveniences; reasonable. Telephone 8750 Schuyler.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; single, double rooms; parlor floor for doctor; board.

83D, 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also beautiful suite, three rooms, bath.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished house; sanitary rooms; private baths; telephone; references.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive room; private bath; small room.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; electricity; select. Phone 4169 River.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; select private house; reference.

92D, 3 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, single, en suite; elevator; every convenience; private family.

92D, 40 WEST, (near Park.)—Large, small, light, comfortably furnished rooms; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished and renovated house; sanitary, large, small rooms; private bath; very low rates.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; back parlor; private bath; gentlemen; references.

94TH, (off Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished room; private house; private family. 5,064 Riverside.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home priviliges; moderate rates. Huet, 5A.

97TH ST., 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsome suite never occupied before; everything new; large room with kitchen; single room and one small, running water, $3; all in high-class apartment. Barger Apartment 7 C.

97TH, 136 WEST.—One, two, three-room suites, with private baths; new sumptuous furnishings; $8-$15; telephone; exclusiveness.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; two, three and four outside rooms; exclusive kitchen; modern elevator apartment. Rogers.

100TH, 235 WEST (Near Broadway).—Modern private house; steam heat, electric light; three rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; suitable for physician or bachelors.

101ST ST., 10 WEST.—Cheerful, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3, $4. McNamara.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has newly furnished and decorated rooms.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Well-furnished room; gentleman; refinement. Apartment 5W.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large rooms; $4, $5; phone; clean, conveniences; private house; gentleman.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, outside room, attractively furnished, in elevator apartment; near Broadway; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

107TH, (B'way, 2,787.)—Attractive front room; private bath; phone; small family; references. Nulsen.

118TH, (489 Manhattan Av.)—Exceptional outside room; elevator; 116th L; reasonable. Apt. 44.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, Park, Drive; beautiful, cool, outside rooms; single double, or en suite, with kitchenette; elegantly furnished; restaurant, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; elevator; references. 4869 Morningside. Apt. 51.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Unusually comfortable double and single rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—River, park view; single, double, suite. Wells.

123D, 512 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, conveniences, near Subway; excellent service; breakfast if desired; business, professional man. Apartment 37.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apartment 21.

145TH, 355 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, airy parlor bedroom, single or en suite; Subway, "L" express; private family. Robinson.

148TH, 413 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; private residence; exceptional service; reference.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Private house; large, clean rooms; suitable for couple or two gentlemen; breakfast optional.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (corner 66th St.)—Lovely room, overlooking park, 7th floor, adjoining bath; private family. Rayling.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large room, private residence; gentleman; reference. Owner.

DESIRABLE front room; bath; gentleman; private family; convenient locality; telephone 5194 Schuyler.

ELEGANT SUITE, two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; central location; perfect service. Phone 9485 Col.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Handsome rooms, suites; $2.50 to $7.

REFINED WOMAN, excellent housekeeper, elegant furniture, taking apartment, would like two or three gentlemen to join; meals optional; moderate terms; any location. Answer all week. Lady. E 53 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 144TH ST.—Large outside room, private family of two; no other roomers; reasonable. Tel. 211 Morningside, Apt. 37, after 4:30 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110 Subway.)—Large room adjoining bath, private family. Phone 2351 Morningside.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st subway; references.

Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON PARK, 208.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private house; hot water heat; electricity; telephone; walking distance Subway; breakfast if desired.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

BY YOUNG LAWYER; west side; electricity; private family; moderate price. S 127 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms with bath, single, en suite; private house; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

NURSE, &c.—Experienced nurse or mother's helper wanted to assist mother in care of four little children; nice home near New York. Address Mrs. F. Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil, New York City.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 308 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER RATES TO SEPTEMBER 1ST. A THREE MONTHS' COURSE. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 62-64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. N 75 Times.

A SALESWOMAN of long experience in ladies' tailoring business, with a select clientele, wishes similar position with some large establishment. Is also capable of managing an order department. S 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant stenographer; some experience; bright, neat, accurate; will start low; best reference. B 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balances, controlling accounts; typist; $12-$15. Y 78 Times.

CHAPERON.—Young woman, best references, will chaperon young ladies, assist in shopping, and be generally helpful to stranger in New York. Apt. 1D, 315 West 94th St. Telephone 3700 River.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, by day; thorough, responsible; will go out of town. S 86 Times.

EDITORIAL POSITION by experienced worker with publishing house; highest references. Y 336 Times Annex.

GRADUATE NURSE desires position as doctor's office assistant. B 230 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girl, lately landed, wishes position at housework. Mrs. Sarman, 1,427 Wilkins Av., Bronx.

LAUNDRESS from Berlin takes home ladies' fine washing. Kott, 325 East 78th St.

MASSEUSE.—Experienced; $1 hour; ladies' residence; physicians' references. Box 212 West 84th St.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

NURSE, companion, experienced, for elderly person or invalid. Clift, 412 West 115th St.

REFINED WOMAN will devote afternoon to children, companion or other genteel service. "S.," 2,035 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references; permanent position. A. S., 1,800 White Plains Road, Bronx. Phone Westchester 377.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner, quick to learn; opportunity not salary an object; good speller, attentive; references. B 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position where ability will be recognized. Bessie Fisherman, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' thorough experience, competent, seeks good chance with reliable concern. M., 346 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; competent, punctual; references; $12. B 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; reference for highest capability, willingness. B 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; $6. B 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $8. B 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter. —Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, experienced, good grammarian, speller, accurate transcriber; $10-$12. M 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, thoroughly competent; hard worker, willing; American; $8. B 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, hard, conscientious worker; educated beginner; obliging; $6-$8. R 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, secretary; charge of correspondence, office; confidential; $15-$18. L 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, (17;) quick; reads notes; spells correctly. Helen, B 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, two years' practical experience; references; $8. B 261 Times.

Employment Agencies.

American Industrial Exchange, 205 W. 63d, supplies excellent colored servants. Phone Col. 3933.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, WAITRESS. — Together or separate; excellent references; city, country; $30-$35. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat young girl; willing, obliging; excellent references; city or country. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale—Autographs of the leading statesman and jurists of the United States of Ante-Bellum days. Address Box 224, Florence, S. C.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

$350 will buy a 1911 4-cyl. 5-passenger Mitchell touring car; demountable rims, speedometer, clock, prestolite tank, and full set Flintje shock absorbers; car driven 8,000 miles by owner and cared for by owner; not a fixed-up cripple, but a sound and smooth-running machine. Box E 48 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire—Packard landaulet, six passengers; up to date; hour, day, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Shickell, Columbus 7046.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 9186 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6662.

Packard for Rent.—7-passenger landaulette or limousine; week, monthly. 354 Plaza.

Beautiful Packards; $3 hour. Phone 8824 Riverside.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

MANAGER.—Man with a thorough experience in retail clothing and gents' furnishing store; must have city experience. S 128 Times.

MEN for profitable work; members Masonic fraternity only. 25 West 42d. Suite 628.

SALESMAN wanted to sell a line of narrow fabrics to manufacturers of wearing apparel and clothing; give references and experience as salesman; salary or commission, depending on arrangements. Address all communications to Y 329 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to handle side line of popular-priced pile fabric cloaks for all territories; commission. Cohn & Zimmerman, 14 West 17th St.

SALESMAN.—Good line ladies' silk waists, $18 up; mention territory; monthly settlement; commission basis. T 43 Times.

SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for high-class man to make big and steady commission. Inquire Room 821, 25 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for raincoats as side line; with best reference; commission basis. T 48 Times.

$15 WEEKLY commission earned at home making incandescent mantles; experience unnecessary; whole or spare time. Write AUROLITE CO., 166 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

SUMMER RATES TO SEPTEMBER FIRST. A THREE MONTHS' COURSE. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

AGENTS, MAIL DEALERS.—Reap big profits. Handle our book, "European War at a Glance." Sells for 50c. Costs 10c. in 100 lots. United Publishers, Red Bank, N. J.

Agents wanted for article no housewife can resist; sells at almost every home; send for free particulars. Karsnitz, Box 125, Myerstown, Penn.

Let us show you how to earn $10 daily, with rapid-selling household article. Reliance Novelty Co., 35 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed, audited; labor-saving systems installed; investigations, confidential work a specialty. Bondy, 317 East 23d. Gramercy 5485.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 508.

A.—A.—AMERICAN, 26, university graduate, civil engineer, surveyor, explorer, navigator, literary; widely traveled; able and versatile; can secure large bond. P. O. Box 426.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 28, wishes to connect with good house; 10 years' experience; best references. L. A., 163 East 125th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable taking full charge; conversant general bookkeeping. M 242 Times Downtown.

BOY desires position in mercantile house; neat, willing, industrious. Julius Cohn, 99 Stanton St.

BOY, (16,) six months' experience; bright, refined, American. B 237 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; good chauffeur or gardener; cow, horses, &c.; excellent references. R. Doughty, P. O. Box 279, Great Neck.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 5 years' best references; repairs; careful driver; anywhere. S 106 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (27;) private; commercial, long road and shop experience. H. Weed, 79 Dupont St., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—American, university graduate; practical experience several years dyeing and printing textiles, desires position in laboratory or factory, or with dyestuff house as salesman. Y 327 Times Annex.

ENGLISH WOMAN AND HUSBAND desire management of wealthy city or country household; husband expert buyer and bookkeeper; highest references. Address Y 349 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, SUPERVISES CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, CORRESPONDENCE; HANDLES HELP; LINGUIST; EXTENSIVE ACCOUNTING AND MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE; UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS; BUSINESS RECOMMENDATIONS; REFERENCES A1; AGE 27; SALARY $40. Y 326 TIMES ANNEX.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—To gentleman living in country preferred; not essential; thorough stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent; highest references. S 46 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young, active man wishes position with reliable house; 6 years general merchandise experience; willing to start at moderate salary, with chance for advancement; honest, ambitious, and good character; best of references. Heens, 21 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN. —Sub manufacturer and contractor wants a salesman who is acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers of the dress line; salary and commission; good chance for right party. Call M. M. Dress Co., 338 Stanton St., 5th floor.

SALESMAN, intelligent, energetic, convincing talker, excellent acquaintance with waist, dress, and costume trade, desires to better connection. H. F., 951 2d Av.

SALESMAN wants lines skirts, dresses, waists for Middle West; office in Chicago, Ill.; only houses that can make good deliveries need answer. S 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; trained in office duties; willing worker. Austin Whitely, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.—Young man, 25, at present secretary and office manager large musical instrument manufacturing house, on account personal reasons desires change about Oct. 1; seeks traveling connection with first-class house needing well-educated, energetic hustler; thorough sales department experience, with thorough business knowledge, directing general bookkeeping, credit, and collection departments; N. Y. U. Commerce trained; capable correspondent; good working knowledge commercial law; right connection wanted; salary secondary; unquestionable credentials. S 45 Times.

WATCHMAKER, technical education, 27, single, with ability, desires employment at anything. M. Kirsch, 418 7th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN wants position in office; salary no object; best of references. S 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wants position, office or stock; two years' experience; salary secondary. George Hammerstein, 242 East 71st St.

YOUNG MAN, refined, wishes to better conditions by bookkeeping evenings. S 129 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold. Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver. Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts. Established 19 years. Tel. 125[illegible] Madison Sq.

WANTED—To buy several second-hand power Singer machines and tables complete; such as are used in the manufacture of aprons and home dresses. Give full particulars, and state where located. The Piper Company, Canton, Ohio.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sunday, Aug. 29, ladies' room, Trouville, Long Beach, opal ring, containing eight diamonds, surrounded by square-cut rubies; value small, but for association's sake; liberal reward, if returned to John R. Van Horne, 165 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company Stock Certificate No. F 39,235 for fifteen shares, in the name of "Harold L. Butler." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Harold L. Butler, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOST—On 2d Av. "L," at 34th St., Saturday evening, lady's traveling bag, containing purse, cards, and valuable papers; also an umbrella; reward for return. Address Box E 58 Times Annex.

LOST—In Palace Theatre or Broadway car, Saturday night, wallet containing money, identification card; reward. H. Lilly, 88 Reade St.

LOST—Deed of property and citizenship paper, on Broadway; reward. Return to V. Mares, 262 East 78th St.

LOST.—Vanity case, on Broadway, initials "A. W. G."; $10 reward if returned. C. Stern & Mayer, 44 East 14th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Hotel for sale; up-State city; very big bar business; $5,000 cash necessary; if looking, investigate; particulars. Call Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. W. H. Casey, Hoel Wallick, Broadway, 43d St., New York.

PARTNER WANTED. Young salesman acquainted with wholesale jobbing; honest and capable; willing to invest $1,500 to $2,000; good paying proposition; money guaranteed; references required. Y 325 Times Annex.

Old-established waist and dress concern, A1 rating, two factories, desires partner with executive ability, capable of investing $25,000 for purpose of increasing business; unusual opportunity. Box Y 353 Times Annex.

Owing to other interests will sell gentlemen's furnishings store in a good locality uptown; high-class merchandise, including Manhattan shirts. E 60 Times Annex.

Motion picture; reliable party with a few thousand dollars can learn good opportunity to become interested in new theatre by applying Room 606, 1,480 Broadway.

Motion picture corporation dealing with independent exchanges for sale owing to disagreement. Fine opportunity to get in on ground floor. S 85 Times.

Active young man with $1,000 seeks opening, with services; must furnish banking or mercantile references; no agents. T 53 Times.

Treasurer wanted in prosperous manufacturing business; highest references; investment required. Y 351 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry. 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,012.

Pianos and Organs.

Playerpiano, private, will sell one cheap; 88-note; mahogany case, with fine library music rolls; will give time to responsible people. Box S 88 Times.

Business Loans

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

French lessons taught at your home by refined young Frenchman. Box S 120 Times.

MASTER'S SALE.

TO THE CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE ESTATES OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY:

You are hereby notified that on the 28th day of July, 1914, an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York was made and filed in a cause now pending in the said Court wherein The Pennsylvania Steel Company and another are complainants and New York City Railway Company and others are defendants, and in three other causes, respecting the proof of claims for preference against the estates of the said Companies. The said order provides as follows:

On reading and filing the order of this Court made herein on the 6th day of February, 1913, and the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 6th day of June, 1914, and the order of this Court on said mandate filed in the office of said Clerk on the 9th day of July, 1914, and it appearing that by said order of February 6, 1913, it was provided that all claimants against Metropolitan Street Railway Company and against New York City Railway Company claiming preference in payment out of the estates of said companies, respectively, should file statements of claims to such preference with the Special Master therein named on or before March 15, 1913, that such claimants might present typical cases and, until further order of the Court, no claim for preference represented by a typical case need be presented to the Special Master, that no such claimant who failed to file as therein provided a claim on or before March 15, 1913, should be entitled to assert a preference in the assets of either of said companies unless the claim of such claimant should be entitled to a preference under the decisions of the Court upon one of the typical cases so presented and it further appearing that pursuant to said order of February 6, 1913, typical cases were presented and that the said Circuit Court of Appeals has determined which of said typical cases are and which are not entitled to preference in payment out of the assets of Metropolitan Street Railway Company and New York City Railway Company, respectively, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, upon motion of Masten & Nichols, solicitors for Douglas Robinson, as Receiver of Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and of Dexter, Osborn & Fleming, solicitors for William W. Ladd as receiver of New York City Railway Company,

ORDERED:

1. That all claimants who are entitled under and in accordance with the provisions of said order of February 6, 1913, to claim a preference in payment out of the estate of Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or any part thereof, or out of the proceeds of the sale of any of its property or the income thereof, whether or not covered by its mortgage or other lien, or out of the estate of New York City Railway Company, who have not heretofore filed with William L. Turner, Esq., Special Master, at his office in Room 84, in the Cotton Exchange Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to the said order filed herein on the 6th day of February, 1913, a statement of claim for preference in payment and who seek preference in payment under the said decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, shall file a statement of claim for preference with the said Special Master at his office at Room 84, in the Cotton Exchange Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 15th day of September, 1914.

2. That no such claimant who has not filed a claim for preference pursuant to said order of February 6, 1913, and who fails to file a claim for preference pursuant to the subdivision 1 hereof, on or before September 15, 1914, shall thereafter be permitted to assert a preference in payment over any creditor of Metropolitan Street Railway Company in respect of the distribution of assets now or hereafter in the hands of the Receiver of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or available for the payment of its creditors or over any creditor of New York City Railway Company in respect to the distribution of assets now or hereafter in the hands of the Receiver of New York City Railway Company or available for the payment of its creditors.

3. That all claims for preference which shall be filed pursuant to subdivision 1 hereof shall be deemed to be filed in the above entitled proceeding instituted under the said order filed herein on the 6th day of February, 1913, and William L. Turner, Esq., the Special Master therein appointed, is hereby continued as Special Master with the powers and authority heretofore conferred upon him by said order of February 6, 1913.

4. That the said Special Master be and he hereby is authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication daily for ten successive days in a newspaper of general circulation published in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and by mailing a copy of this order, postage prepaid, to every claimant who has not heretofore filed a claim for a preference under said order of February 6, 1913, and who furnished labor, material and supplies and whose claim has been allowed against Metropolitan Street Railway Company or New York City Railway Company, or whose claim against either of the said companies is now pending before the said Special Master, or to the attorney for such claimant, at such addresses as may appear in the records of the said Special Master.

Dated August 26th, 1914.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Special Master, Room 84, Cotton Exchange Building, New York City.

EXPLOSION SHAKES BUTTE; MILITIA OUT

Office of Anaconda Copper Company Destroyed in Mysterious Crash.

HAD BEEN A MINERS' ROW

Guards Around the Property Until the Soldiers, Ordered Out, Arrive.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 30.—An explosion early this morning destroyed the employing office of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and as a result Butte again is to be placed under guard of the State militia. The explosion, whatever its cause, is regarded as the outcome of the reopening last week of the miners' jurisdictional quarrel. The civil authorities of Butte immediately telegraphed the Governor at Helena for military aid. Word later was received that Gov. Stewart had ordered the Second Regiment of the Montana National Guard to mobilize at Helena. It is not known when the troops will arrive here.

In the meantime the Anaconda Company has placed guards about its properties, and warned outsiders to keep away from the mines. An investigation of the circumstances surrounding the explosion is being made. Meanwhile Butte fears a renewal of the riots that alarmed the city last June.

The Anaconda employment office, known to the miners as the "rustling office," was blown up at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The explosion was so violent that every building in the city was jarred.

The building, a two-story brick structure, is near the Parrot Mine. A great hole was torn in the roof, and one wall was blown out. So far as is known no one was killed. The watchman was reported missing.

The Butte Mine Workers' Union, made up of seceders from the Western Federation of Miners, recently opened a campaign to force every man employed in the mines to join the new organization. Deportation was the fate of those who refused to enlist in the new organization. The members of the new organization have paraded the streets constantly.

Men at street corners of the business district have made speeches in which they urged the miners to use "direct action" not only in the mines, but in the business district.

JURY ACCUSES MINERS' UNION

Arraigns Organization for Course Pursued in Colorado Industrial War.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—The Las Animas Grand Jury last night in the District Court at Trinidad reported the result of its investigation of the mining war. It found that the wholesale destruction of property and the killing and wounding of men, women, and children was the work of armed mobs made up of members of the United Mine Workers of America and their known sympathizers; that national officers and leaders of the union purchased and supplied firearms to these mobs for the purpose mentioned; that many persons connected with these outrages were shielded and secreted by the union officers, and that these operations were largely instigated by men who are not residents of Colorado.

The Grand Jury has been in session since June 15 investigating scores of cases growing out of the coal strike. The Grand Jurors recommended that the Attorney General of the State be asked to prosecute the cases in place of the District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, who, the report says, is manifestly a sympathizer with the strikers.

The Grand Jury examined many witnesses in an investigation of the battle at Ludlow of April 20, when twenty-one persons lost their lives, and the battle at Forbes on April 29, at which time nine company employes were killed by strikers.

The Grand Jury returned a number of indictments, but these have not been made public.

ZAPATA JOINS CARRANZA.

Bandit Leader Agrees to Support Mexico's New Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Rafael Zubaran, Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalist Agency in Washington, was notified from Mexico City today that the commission sent by Carranza to treat with Zapata had succeeded in peaceably obtaining Zapata's support for the new Government. Another dispatch sent from Nogales informed Señor Zubaran that Gen. Villa and Gen. Obregon, acting under instructions from Carranza, had settled the troubles between the local factions in Sonora.

"Provisional President Carranza," said an announcement issued by Señor Zubaran, "has thus happily met the two most serious situations that confronted the new administration. Zapata's allegiance to the Constitutionalist Government is of great moment. It means the end of all guerrilla warfare in Southern Mexico and the initiation of order and quiet in those harrased provinces. The satisfactory settlement of the feud of Sonora between followers of Gov. Maytorena and Col. Calles removes the possibility of this altercation growing into a revolt against the central Government. Peace is now virtually established throughout the whole country.

"A number of mining companies in Sonora that closed temporarily on account of the unsettled conditions wired to Villa and Obregon last night that they would reopen their properties as soon as peace was established."

COMPLETING SUBWAY LINK.

Bridge Rails Laid for Fourth Avenue Line in Brooklyn.

Regarding the beginning last week of the actual laying of rails in the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) subway, Bridge Commissioner Kracke yesterday issued the following statement:

"As I have said on several occasions, the Bridge Department's share in the Fourth Avenue subway work will be ready by the time the operation of trains through the Fourth Avenue subway and over the Manhattan Bridge becomes possible.

"The Fourth Avenue subway tracks, which are to go into the Centre Street loop, are now laid on the Manhattan Bridge. These tracks are on the downstream side of the bridge, on the lower level, and are now used for local trolley service. This service will be transferred to the upper deck in December of this year, or temporary arrangements will be made, and nothing over which this department has control will then stand in the way of subway operation over the Bridge.

"Electric feeder cables will have to be placed on the bridge, but the installation of these does not come under the jurisdiction of the Bridge Department."

CITY BREVITIES.

Edward Marron, thirteen years old, of 4,538 Carpenter Avenue, the Bronx, who was bitten by a stray dog two months ago and took the Pasteur treatment after a delay, died of rabies yesterday in Fordham Hospital.

The twenty-foot motor boat Lawrence, owned by Frederick Sanderson of 2,010 Fifth Avenue, sank yesterday after striking a rock in Little Hell Gate. Sanderson and five men rowed safely to shore in a dory they had been towing.

Wolf Granofsky, thirty-five years old, of 26 East 116th Street, a night watchman at an unfinished apartment house at 38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was found dead with a fractured skull in the building yesterday. He had been robbed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, forty-seven years old, of 251 West 135th Street, was knocked down yesterday at 135th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue by a motor cycle ridden by Bertram William Davis, a lawyer, of 100 Morningside Drive. At Harlem Hospital it was said she would recover.

Evelyn Lowry, five years old, of 809 East 121st Street, suffered a fracture of the skull yesterday when she was knocked down by a surface car at 121st Street and Third Avenue.

Miss Marion Burritt, Field Secretary of the New York Peace Society, will speak on "Woman Suffrage and World Peace" at Broadway and 187th Street tonight.

50,000 WATCH HOTEL FIRE.

Daring Rescues at the Islesworth in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Fire that was marked by a panic and several daring rescues started at 9 o'clock tonight in the Hotel Islesworth at Virginia Avenue and the Boardwalk, and threatened to destroy the hotel and several others near it, among them the Bothwell and Haddon Hall.

The fire was discovered by a woman clerk in the Hotel Bothwell, who saw flames leaping from the roof of the Islesworth. Negro bellboys in the Islesworth ran through the corridors warning the guests. Several of the boys also carried out women and children, among the children rescued by them being three of Mr. and Mrs. William Kentner of New York.

Dense smoke entered the dance hall on the Garden Pier, where more than 1,000 persons were watching a motion picture entertainment, and a panic resulted. In the rush for exits forty women fainted and many were trampled upon. A similar panic in the large audience that had gathered for a concert on the Steel Pier was narrowly averted.

More than 50,000 persons on the Boardwalk in front of the burning hotel hampered the firemen. Many guests of the Islesworth attempted to rush into the hotel past the firemen to save belongings.

No estimate of the damage could be made tonight, but it was known that much jewelry and many expensive gowns were destroyed. Three hundred guests who had rooms on the fourth floor, to which the fire was largely confined, suffered heavy losses.

Two women invalids were carried down a ladder by firemen.

GERMANS SING IN THE PARK.

An Audience of 10,000 Attends Their Concert in The Mall.

More than 10,000 persons listened to a concert by the United German Singers of New York, accompanied by Arthur Bergh and his orchestra, in The Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Three hundred German singers took part.

Arrangements for yesterday's concert were made before the outbreak of the European war. There evidently was apprehension in some quarters that the playing of German airs and the gathering of so large a number of Germans might provoke disorder, and long before the concert began at 4 o'clock police reserves were stationed about the bandstand and the temporary platform erected for the singers. When the crowd commenced to grow dense twenty-five members of Traffic Squad C mingled with it. There was not the slightest sign of disorder of any kind throughout the entire performance, however.

The first selection played by the orchestra was the overture from "Mignon," by Thomas. Among the selections sung by the societies represented were "Einsiedler an die Nacht," by Kern; "Noch Sind die Tage der Rosen," by Spicker; "In Einem Kuhlen Grunde," by Silcher; "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Die Treue," by Wengert.

The concert ended with "Heil Dir Im Siegerkranz," the German anthem to the air of "God Save the King," and "America."

REPUBLICANS CHOOSE TODAY

Leaders Will Pick Out the Machine Candidate for Governor.

The Republican County Executive Committee will hold a special meeting today, and some of the leaders said last night that District Attorney Whitman would be indorsed for Governor. Chairman Koenig said it was impossible to tell what the thirty-one members of the Executive Committee would do. Supporters of Whitman said that the strength of Hinman on the committee was very small, and that not more than one-third of the members favored Hedges.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner J. R. Rubin, who has been indorsed by the Progressives and Republicans of the Eighteenth Congressional District as their candidate against Thomas G. Patten, the present Democratic Congressman from the district, said last night that he would decline to enter the contest, as he intended to return to the practice of law after finishing his work in the Police Department. Others who have been suggested to oppose Patten are Frederick I. Toombs and George Frances, Secretary to Supreme Court Justice Bijur.

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Contractor's Motor Ran Into a Wall Near White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Dominick Smith of Pelham Heights, a prosperous contractor, was killed here tonight when he was thrown from the rear seat of his automobile, which his son was driving. His skull was fractured and his neck was broken. Mrs. Smith, who was sitting in the rear seat with her husband, was thrown over a wall into which the auto crashed. She is in St. Agnes's Hospital, and it is thought she may die. Miss Smith, who sat beside her brother in the front seat, was thrown out, but escaped injury. Young Smith was not hurt.

The accident occurred in the old Mamaroneck Road in front of Rocky Dell, the country home of Nathaniel C. Reynal. Dominick Smith, Jr., who was driving the car, says it was going fast, and that when a front tire came off he lost control of it and it ran into the wall.

Shot to Pieces—

MANY lines of our Summer Suits are literally "Shot to pieces." That is why so many odd lots are included in our

Special Clearance of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits at $13

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

CHILDREN ON BRIDGE SAVED FROM A TRAIN

Policeman Rescued Boy Who Jumped from the Tracks Over Jamaica Bay.

GIRL CLUNG TO THE TIES

Clerk Seized Her as Engine Approached and Jumped with Her Into the Water.

James Harris, Jr., seven years old, and his sister Mildred, five years old, whose father, James Harris, an electrical engineer at 299 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, has a Summer home at Broad Channel, on Jamaica Bay, started at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to pick their way along a trestle of the Long Island Railroad.

They were less than 100 feet from the beginning of the trestle near the Broad Channel Station, when some one shouted at them that a train was coming. The little boy fell from the trestle into the water, twenty feet below. The little girl lay down and clung to the part of a tie one foot long which is outside of the third rail.

Patrolman Thomas O'Reilly of Harbor A Station heard the shouts of several persons at the station who had seen the boy fall. Throwing off his coat he ran out on the trestle, and jumped in after the boy.

In the meantime the train, coming from Brooklyn, was approaching the trestle rapidly, and the little girl was in an extremely dangerous position. James Campbell, a clerk, of 344 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, who was waiting at the Broad Channel Station, ran out on the trestle, picked up the little girl, and when the train was about 100 feet away, jumped into the bay.

Campbell and the policeman, each burdened with their clothes and holding a child, were struggling to make headway toward the beach, which was more than 300 feet away, when a motorboat took them on board and carried them to land. The two children were taken to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where it was found they had suffered little injury.

Rabbi Fights Two Footpads.

When two men attacked him and demanded his money last evening under the New York Central bridge in Park Avenue, at 105th Street, Rabbi Nathan Katz of 1,420 Madison Avenue, who is fifty-eight years old, not only fought the men off, but pursued them when they started to run and had them arrested.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Eves. 8. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Labor Day at 2. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN IN THE TRIUMPHANT MUSICAL COMEDY The Girl From Utah

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. NEXT SAT. NIGHT SEPT. 5. SEAT SALE WEDNESDAY. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE. New Comedy by Authors of LOVE WATCHES.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Extra Matinee Labor Day. WHAT HAPPENED AT 22. A New American play by PAUL WILSTACH.

FULTON, West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. TWIN BEDS

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. A Detective Comedy—THE DUMMY. Extra Matinee Labor Day.

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42ND ST. Eve. 8:15. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. REGRETFULLY LAST WEEK. GOOD BYE NIGHT NEXT SAT.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

Ziegfeld Danse de Follies NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) AT 9:30. OPEN ALL THE YEAR in the Aerial Gardens (Atop Theatre). NEXT SAT. "FOLLIES NIGHT." Prize Dancing Contest by Entire Follies Co. Reserve Tables in Advance. Tel. 3093 Bry't.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVES. 8:20. MATS. WED., SAT. & LABOR DAY. OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:20 WITH A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY, Cordelia Blossom. By George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY, THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Last 8 Times. Wed. Mat. Pop. 50c to $1.50. Potash & Perlmutter

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8 SEAT SALE THURSDAY. COHAN & HARRIS THINK "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A Farcical Fact by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett.

CANDLER THEATRE WEST 42nd Street. Telephone 6344 Bryant. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day, 2:20. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT (By Arrangement with ARTHUR HOPKINS) THE NEW PLAY "ON TRIAL" Biggest Hit in 25 Years. By E. L. Reizenstein. SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

HIPPODROME. 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1. Gala Opening Next Sat. Night at 8. 1,000 People WARS OF THE WORLD 100 Animals. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914. EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

LYRIC 42D. W. OF B'WAY. ONE WEEK. NIGHTS ONLY. NO MATINEES. Vaudeville Comedy Club Jubilee TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Al Jolson, Lillian Lorraine, Whiting and Burt, Fox and Dolly, Ray Monde, Anna Chandler, James J. Morton, Mary Pickford, Avon Comedy Four, Clark & Hamilton and 5 other acts. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50. Boxes, $2.

Beginning LABOR DAY MATINEE PEG O' MY HEART. Reg. Prices. 500 Seats on Lower Floor $1.

SHUBERT Thea. 44th w. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. *Moves to 39th St. Theatre Labor Day Mat. The Third Party With Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

39TH ST. THEA. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Last Week Here. TOO MANY COOKS. Beg. Labor Day Mat., "THE THIRD PARTY."

COMEDY Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tues. & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK OF KITTY MacKAY

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. MON. EV. Sept. 7 Seats Thurs. A New Original Play. The Bludgeon By Paul Armstrong.

MANHATTAN Op. House. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE. Nights 25c to $1. Peg o' My Heart Pop. Wed. Mt. 25-50c. Beg. MON. EVE. SEPT. 7 (Seats Thurs.). THE STORY OF THE ROSARY. Entire Original London Production.

CORT 48th, E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. UNDER COVER. Extra Mat. Labor Day, Mon., Sept. 7.

PALESTINE JEWS STARVE.

American Zionists at Conference Vote to Raise $100,000.

Nearly two hundred American Zionists were present yesterday at a conference at the Hotel Marseille, called hastily to provide for the Jewish people in Palestine, who are in dire need of food. A Provisional Zionist Committee was organized, which includes Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Chairman; Nathan D. Kaplan of Chicago, Joseph Barondess, Miss Henrietta Szold, Lewis Lipsky, representing the American Federation of Zionists; E. W. Lewin-Epstein, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. J. L. Magnes of New York, and Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore.

To send financial aid at once to the Jewish institutions in Palestine the conference voted to raise within two months $100,000. Of this sum, $14,000 was raised at yesterday's meeting. Nathan Straus said:

"We have got to save our people in Palestine. They are starving, and I know it. It is our duty to help them. Dr. Wise and myself have raised $10,000. I do not want to be on your committee as a Zionist. I am a humanitarian."

The call for the conference said that the war had struck the Zionist organization most severely. The ranks of Zionism are recruited for the most part from the young generation, and they had now been called to military service. The Zionist Central Bureau at Berlin, established upon an international basis, was utterly destroyed, and all communication with the institutions in Palestine had been interrupted.

U. S. BARS SCHOOLGIRLS.

Nine from Miss Duncan's War Zone Institution at Ellis Island.

Miss Elizabeth Duncan, sister of Isadora Duncan, the dancer, arrived yesterday on the St. Paul, with nine girl pupils of the Duncan school in Marienhohe, Darmstadt, ranging in age from 7 to 15 years.

Miss Duncan told the Immigration Inspectors that the parents of her girls believed in the Duncan Greek idea of bringing up children and sent them to the school. When the war began Miss Duncan said she sent most of her pupils home, and brought the nine to New York to establish a school until the war is over. The Inspectors said that as the children were under 16 and not with parents or legal guardians, they must go to Ellis Island.

Mrs. Johanna Hansen was at the pier to meet Miss Duncan, and told the Inspectors that the girls would stay with her at 3 Park Avenue, Yonkers, until Miss Duncan found a place for her school.

The nine girls wore blue tunics, blue scarfs, white stockings, tan shoes and Panama hats, and were the pets of the passengers on the way over. Miss Duncan said the American Relief Committee had sent them from London and had assisted them.

At Ellis Island a special Board of Inquiry ordered them all excluded. An appeal will be made to Washington, and Miss Duncan is confident that they will not be sent back while the war is on.

The Loss You Don't Expect

is always the most severe. Naturally you don't expect defalcation by one of your employes. Nevertheless defalcations by employes who are apparently as trustworthy as yours are by no means infrequent. This is exactly the kind of loss against which you should have the fullest possible protection—not merely *a* Surety Bond, but the Bond of a Company whose ability to pay just claims is unquestionable and whose willingness to do so has been demonstrated. The safest Bond is that of the largest and strongest Surety Company in the World—the

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100 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 2620
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Broadway—43rd to 44th Street

FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th–30th St.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST. Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve., 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25. DANCING. THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

Carlton Terrace *Broadway and 100th Street*

RECTOR'S 48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave. *Delicious Cold Specialties. America's Coolest Ball Room*

NEW HOTEL THERESA. LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown. 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH (per year)...$540. 2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)...$720. 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200. *Special Rates by Month and Season.* BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

HOTEL GRENOBLE 56TH STREET & 7TH AV. EUROPEAN PLAN. Under New Management. Refurnished and renovated. Exclusive family and transient hotel. Special Summer Rates. Rooms with bath, $1.50 per day. Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $12 upward per week. Special rates by week, month, or season. L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62ND ST. PHONE COLUMBUS 8800. GRAND OPERA SEASON OPENS SEPT. 14th. Seats Now on Sale First Ten Weeks. Subscription All Twenty Weeks. Box Office Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ADELPHI THEATRE, B'way & 89th. THE GREAT FEATURE PICTURE PLAYHOUSE. TODAY Continuous 1 to 11 P.M. TOMORROW. Jack London's THE VALLEY OF THE MOON. Wed. and Thurs., Sept. 2 & 3, THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR. Friday, Saturday & Sunday, Sept. 4, 5 & 6, Marie Corelli's—VENDETTA.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Sylvester Schaffer, Montgomery & Moore, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Joseph Santley, Chas. E. Evans & Co., Anna Chandler & Others.

JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2. Beg'ng WED. Maurice and Florence Walton. Beatrice Allen, Lewis Sloden.

STEEPLECHASE Coney's Carnival Place. Iron Steamboats Go There Direct.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S NEW THEATRE—West 125th St. Mat. Daily. *Burlesque de Luxe*—Golden Crook

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. A FLORIDA ENCHANTMENT. THE PAINTED WORLD.

STRAND Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M., 10-50c. "The Lost Paradise." Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Wk., "The Virginian."

NEW BRIGHTON DAILY. 2:30 & 8:30. GUS EDWARDS & His New Song Revue, Flavia Arcaro, others.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day. A PAIR OF SIXES

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Corse Payton & Co., Nick's 6 Skating Girls, Willard Simms & Co., Gillette's Monkeys, 12 oth.

LUNA BALL ROOM CARNIVAL DANCE WED., SEPT. 2ND.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. Today. THE GLOBE TROTTERS

MURRAY HILL. Eves. 8:15. BURLESQUE. THE NEW TAXI GIRLS. Mat. Today.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DEKALB De Kalb Av. & B'way. Phone 4260 Bushwick. Two Weeks Only—Daily Matinees. Popular Prices. CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus. All Seats Reserved.

ELEVEN EAST 45th St. New York. APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE. Restaurant a la Carte. SAME MANAGEMENT. The Lorraine. Fifth Ave. at 45th St. Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently. Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST. LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL. 2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

MODERN DANCES TAUGHT PRIVATELY. One-Step, Waltz-Hesitation, Fox Trot, Polka Bresiliene, La Furlana, Lu Lu Fado, La Russe, Maxixe Bresiliene, Half and Half, Tango Argentine. *Rates Reasonable.* G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B., "*Master of the Modern Dance.*" THORLEY BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, Northwest cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321.



Modern Dancing. Admission 25c, including three dances; afternoon and evening; seventy-five lady and gentleman professional dancers; any one of them will dance with you and teach you the modern dances at 25c per half hour; at 3:30 and 9:30 P. M. you can witness more couples dancing the Tango than in any other dance hall in the country. DANCING CARNIVAL. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. LEXINGTON AV.; USE 46TH ST. ENTRANCE; COOL, HIGH CLASS; NO LIQUOR.

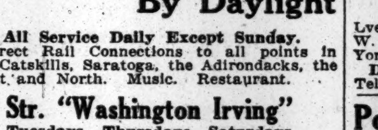
THE CELEBRATED ALVIENE. The Dancing Master who taught the world's greatest dancers: LU LU FADO, Fox Trot, Ta Tao, Maxixe, La Rouge, La Furlana, Brazilian, Polka (Alviene La Russe), Marsovian, One-Step, Hesitation, Half and Half. ALVIENE SCHOOLS, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway. Phone 4732 Columbus.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42. Bryant 4674. Select. Est. 1904. Latest dances taught by Experts. Summer prices. 6 strictly private lessons $5.00. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one can see or laugh at your mistakes. Closed Saturdays and Sundays until September.

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Hudson River By Daylight. All Service Daily Except Sunday. Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Str. "Washington Irving" Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson" Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.

Str. "Robert Fulton" Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight. Hampton Triple Quartette, Monday.

Steamer "Albany" Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.

Hudson River Day Line (ALBANY DAY LINE) Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. Spring 4141.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES. For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires. Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. Phone 1097 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE $2.50 BOSTON $2.50. Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25. Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 200 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY INCLUDING WEST 23D ST. STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER. Leave West 129th St.—10:00, 1:00. West 23d St.—10:30, 1:30. Battery—11:00, 2:00. Coney Island—6:00. Rockaway—5:00. EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

Sight-Seeing Yachts. OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship, 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT Steamer "Albany". Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M., returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post. BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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To Boston And New England Points

Fall River Line. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M.; Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line. Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE. Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Also Mondays, 10:00 and 10:30 A. M., respectively. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE. To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

Iron Steamboat Co. CONEY ISLAND. LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET, 9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M. LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M. LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND, 10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M. *Trip marked * does not go to 129th St. Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Fare Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1. ROCKAWAY BEACH Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30 P. M. *Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN INTERSTATE PARK 45 Miles UP THE HUDSON. Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings. Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mountain. DAILY TRIPS TO INTER-STATE PARK LANDINGS (ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER). Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Steamboat Co.

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Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton. Around Manhattan Isle; Lv. ft. W. 42d St., Daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tickets & folders all hotel & ticket offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

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Holland-America Line. 21-24 State St., New York. Steamer NOORDAM will sail for ROTTERDAM Direct on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 10 A. M.

American Line. Under the American Flag. New York—Liverpool. St. Paul....Sept. 2, noon | New York..Sept. 5, noon.
Atlantic Transport Line. New York—London. Min'haha.Sep.5,10:30AM | Min't'ka.Sep.12,10:30AM.
Red Star Line. New York—Liverpool. Vaderland..Sept. 2, 10 AM | Kroonl'd.Sept. 12, 10AM.
White Star Line. New York—Liverpool Direct. OLYMPIC, SEPT. 2, 9 A. M. New York—Queenstown—Liverpool. ADRIATIC, Sept. 3, noon | CEDRIC, Sept. 10, noon. New York & Boston—Naples. CANOPIC.......Sept. 26 | CRETIC.......Sept. 30. Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. POSTAL SERVICE. Sailings for HAVRE.

ESPAGNE	Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE	Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE	Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO	Sept. 26, 3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

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MAURETANIA	Wed., Sept. 9, 1 a.m.
†Saxonia	Sat., Sept 12, 3 p.m.
†Campania	Wed., Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA	Wed., Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA	Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
†Campania	Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA	Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.

†Calls Queenstown.

GIBRALTAR-NAPLES. Carpathia, Sat., Sept. 5, noon. For information apply Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., 21-24 State Street, New York.

ANCHOR LINE. Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships. From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.) GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY. COLUMBIA, Sept. 5, Noon. Ausonia...Sept. 12, noon | Cameronia...Sept. 26, noon. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

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